Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps AP Router

User Manual

V1.0

Package Contents

The following items should be found in your package:

- One Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router
- One DC 9v power adapter
- One CD

Please make sure that the package contains the above items, if any of the listed items are damaged or missing, please contact with your distributor.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Product Overview

This Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router is a cost-effective IP Sharing Router that enables multiple users to share the Internet through an ADSL or cable modem. The Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router is embedded with a IEEE 802.11b/g/n access point that allows you to build up a wireless LAN. With the support of new emerged 802.11n standard, the access point provides data transfer of up to 150Mbps

1.2. Main Features

- Supports MIMO technology with 1 transmit and 1 receive.
- Support DHCP Client, PPPoE Client, Static IP
- Support MAC filtering, IP access control, DNS filter
- Support PPTP and L2TP pass through
- Support UPNP (universal plug and play)
- Upgradeable firmware for future functions
- Support WPS (WI-FI protection setup)
- Support data encryption mode: WEP, WPA, WPA2
- Support DMZ
- User Setup(user name& password)
- WEB Server Setup(web remote access)
- Time Zone(NTP)

1.3. Supporting Standard and Protocol

- IEEE 802.11b/g/n
- IEEE 802.11e
- IEEE 802.11h,
- IEEE 802.11k
- IEEE 802.11i
- IEEE 802.3 10Base-T

- IEEE 802.3u 100Base-TX

1.4. Working Environment

Temperature

- 0° to 40° C (operating)
- -40° to 70° C (storage)

Humidity

- 10% to 90 % non-condensing (operating)
- 5% to 90% non-condensing (storage)

Power

- DC 9V

2. Hardware Installation

2.1. System Requirement

- Broadband Internet Access Service(DSL/Cable/Ethernet)
- 10/100Base-T Ethernet card and TCP/IP protocol installed for each PC
- Internet Explorer 5.0 or higher for Web configuration
- 802.11n , 802.11g or 802.11b compliant wireless adapters (for wireless connection)

2.2. LED Indicators

LED	Function	
SYS	Flashing	Power on CPU on WLAN ACT WPS working (orange)
	Off	Power off
WAN	On	WAN Connection normal
	Flashing	Data transmitting
	Off	WAN Connection abnormal
LAN	On	Corresponding LAN port connection normal
	Flashing	Corresponding LAN port data transmitting
	Off	Corresponding LAN port connection abnormal
WPS	Flashing slowly	WPS is running
	OFF	WPS is not running

Rear panel

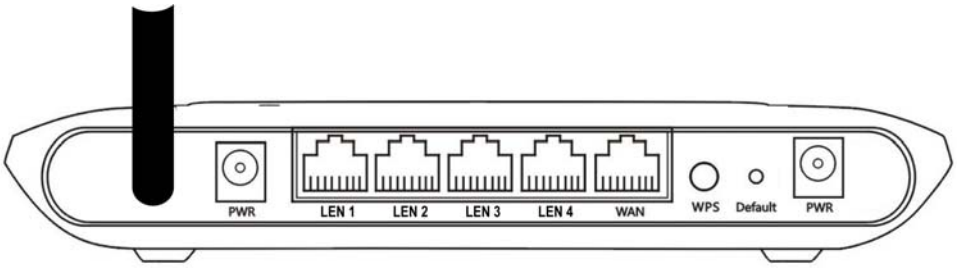


Figure 2-1

Description	Function
PWR port	Connect to Power adapter, please don't use the unknown power adapter, otherwise your device may be damaged.
LAN port	Connect with computer NIC or Ethernet device
WAN port	Internet access
Default	Restore settings, please press the button with a pencil when it is working, then leave your hands, it will restore settings to the factory configuration
WPS	Press the WPS button for about 3-5 seconds
Antenna	

2.3. Restore to factory configuration

When you need to restore settings, please press the default button with a pencil when it is working, then leave your hands, it will restore settings to the factory configuration

2.4. Hardware Installation Procedures

The procedures to install the Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router please refer to the following picture

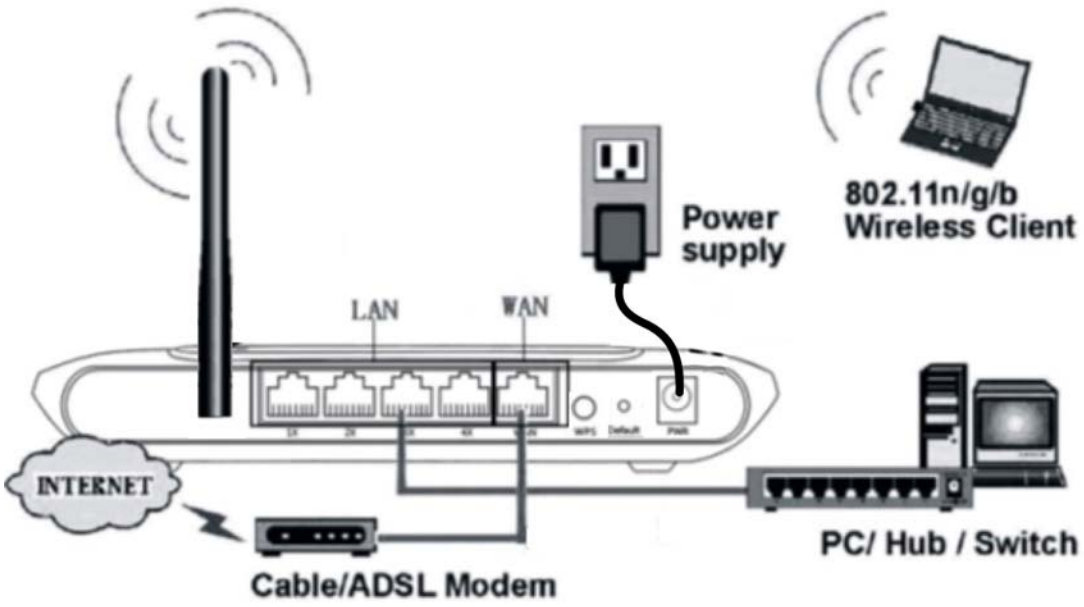


Figure 2-2

- Step 1 connecting your computer to the LAN port.

Attach one end of the Ethernet cable with RJ-45 connector to your hub, switch or a computer's Ethernet port, and the other end to one of the LAN ports of your Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router.

- Step 2 Connecting Cable/ADSL Modem to the WAN port.

Connect the Ethernet cable attaching to your Cable/ADSL modem to the WAN port of your Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router.

- Step 3 connecting the power adapter.

Connect the single DC output connector of the power adapter to the power jack on the side of the Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router. Then plug the Power Adapter into an AC outlet.

- Step 4 Power on the following devices in this order:

Cable/ADSL modem, Router, and PCs

3. Login

You can manage the Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router through the Web browser-based configuration utility. To configure the device via Web browser, at least one properly configured computer must be connected to the device via Ethernet or wireless network. The Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router is configured with the **default IP address of 192.168.1.1** and **subnet mask of 255.255.255.0** and its **DHCP server is enabled** by default. Before setting up the Router, make sure your PCs are configured to obtain an IP address automatically from the Router by the steps below.

3.1. Configure computer

3.1.1. Windows 98/Me

1. Go to **Start → Settings → Control Panel**.
2. Find and double-click the Network icon. The Network dialog box appears.
3. Click the Configuration label and ensure that you have network card.
4. Select TCP/IP. If TCP/IP appears more than once, please select the item that has an arrow "→" pointing to the network card installed on your computer. DO NOT choose the instance of TCP/IP with the words "Dial Up Adapter" beside it.
5. Click Properties. The TCP/IP Properties dialog box appears.
6. Ensure the Obtain IP Address Automatically is checked.
7. From the WINS Configuration dialog box, Ensure that Disable WINS Resolution is checked.
8. From the Gateway dialog box, remove all entries from the Installed gateways by selecting them and clicking Remove.
9. From the DNS Configuration dialog box, remove all entries from the DNS Server Search Order box by selecting them and clicking Remove. Remove all entries from the Domain Suffix Search Order box by selecting them and clicking Remove. Click Disable DNS.
10. Click OK, back to Network Configuration dialog box
11. Click OK, if prompted to restart, click YES.

3.1.2. Windows 2000

Please follow the steps below to setup your computer:

1. Go to Start → Settings → Control Panel

Figure 3-1

2. Double click the icon Network and Dial-up Connections

3. Highlight the icon Local Area Connection, right click your mouse, and click Properties

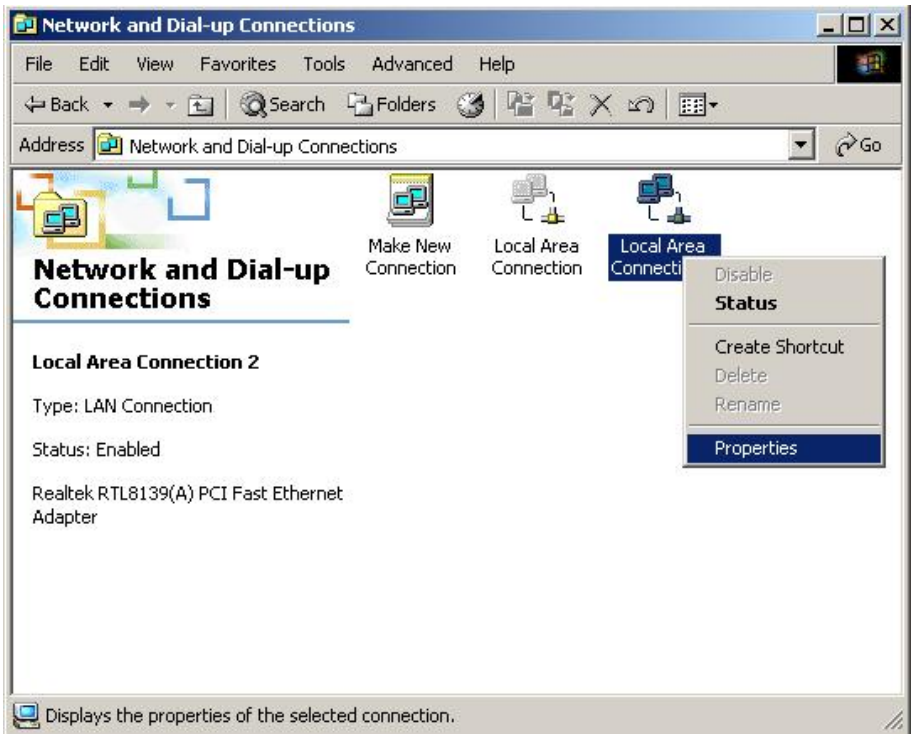


Figure 3-2

4. Highlight Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), and then press Properties button

Figure 3-3

5. Choose Obtain an IP address automatically and Obtain DNS server address automatically, and then press OK to close the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties window

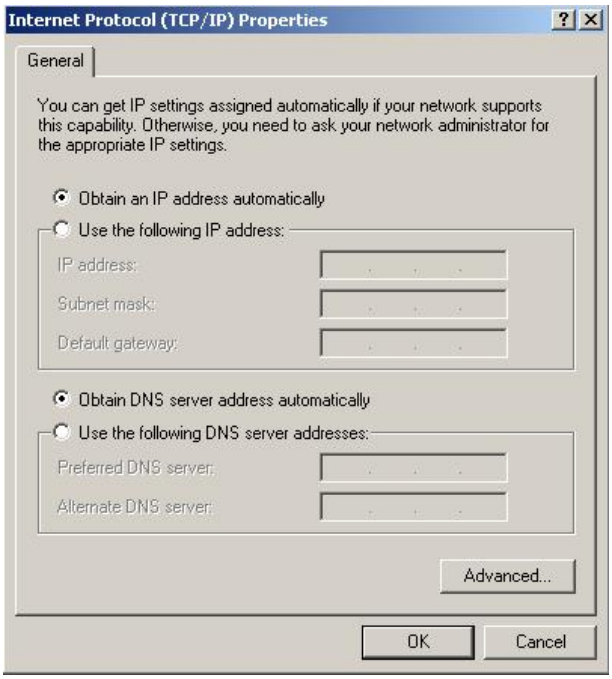

Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties
General
You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Use the following IP address:
IP address:
Subnet mask:
Default gateway:
Obtain DNS server address automatically
Use the following DNS server addresses:
Preferred DNS server:
Alternate DNS server:
Advanced...
OK
Cancel

Figure 3-4

6. Press OK to close the Local Area Connection Properties window

Figure 3-5

3.1.3. Windows XP

Please follow the steps below to setup your computer:

1. Go to Start → Settings → Control Panel

2. Click Network and Internet Connections

Figure 3-6

3. Click Network Connections

Figure 3-7

4. Highlight the icon Local Area Connection, right click your mouse, and click Properties

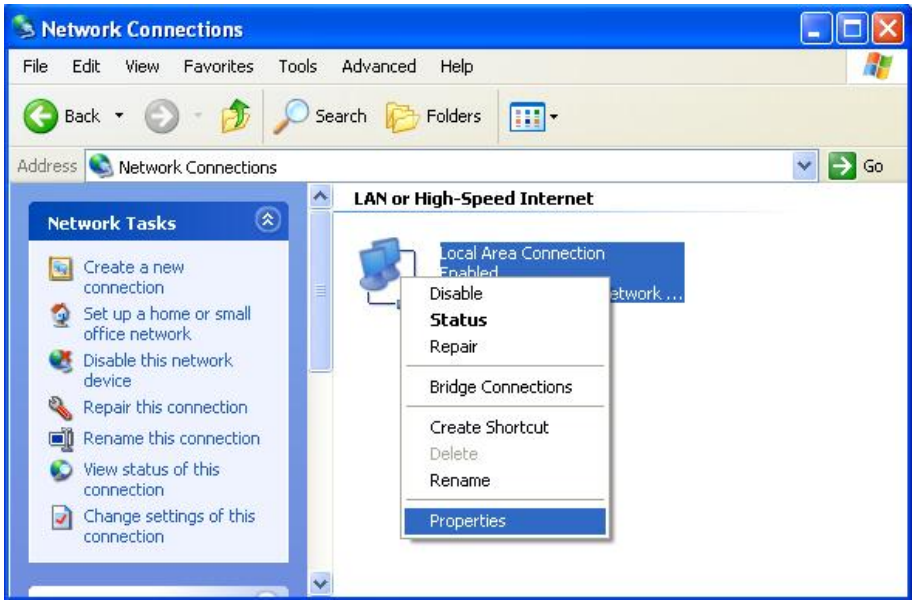


Figure 3-8

5. Highlight Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), and then press Properties button

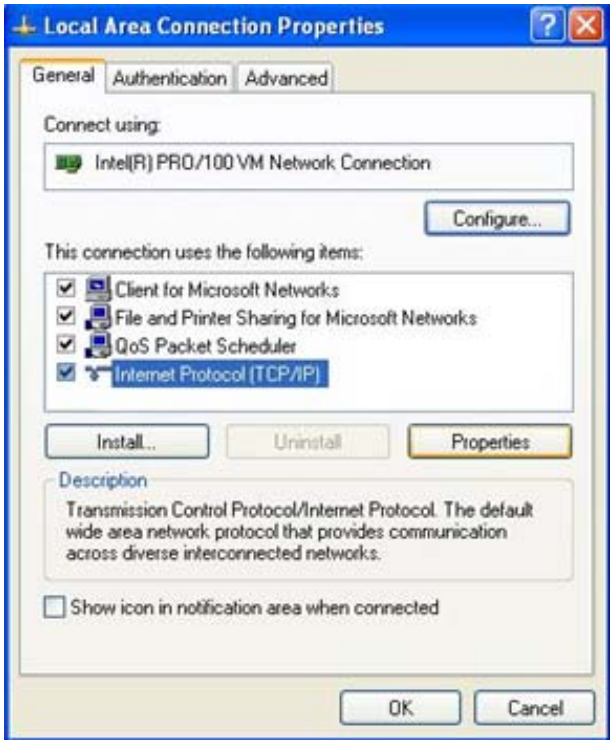


Figure 3-9

6. Choose Obtain an IP address automatically and Obtain DNS server address automatically, and then press OK to close the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties window

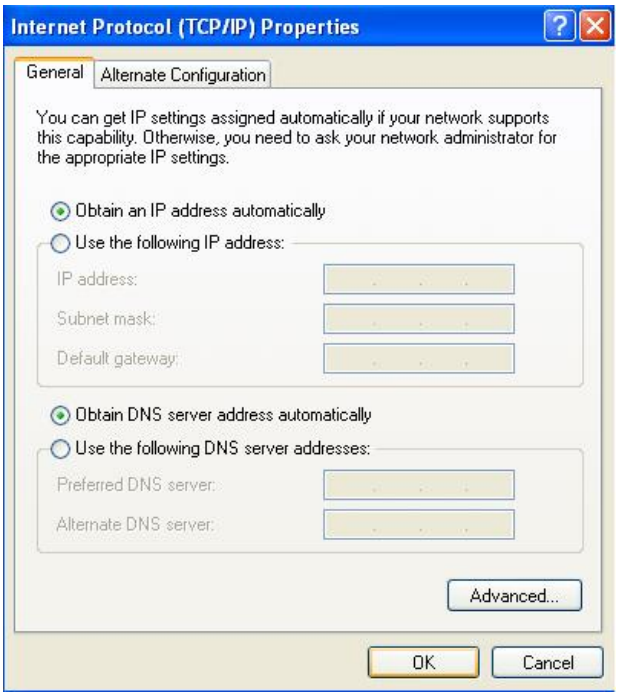

Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties
General
Alternate Configuration
You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Use the following IP address:
IP address:
Subnet mask:
Default gateway:
Obtain DNS server address automatically
Use the following DNS server addresses:
Preferred DNS server:
Alternate DNS server:
Advanced...
OK
Cancel

Figure 3-10

7. Press OK to close the Local Area Connection Properties window

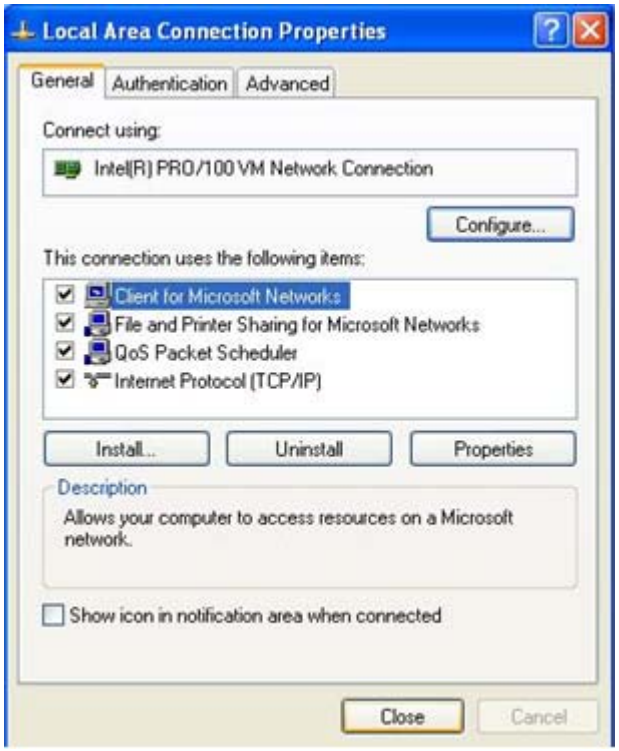


Figure 3-11

3.1.4. Windows Vista

Please follow the steps below to setup your computer:

1. Go to Start → Settings → Control Panel

2. Click Network and Sharing Center

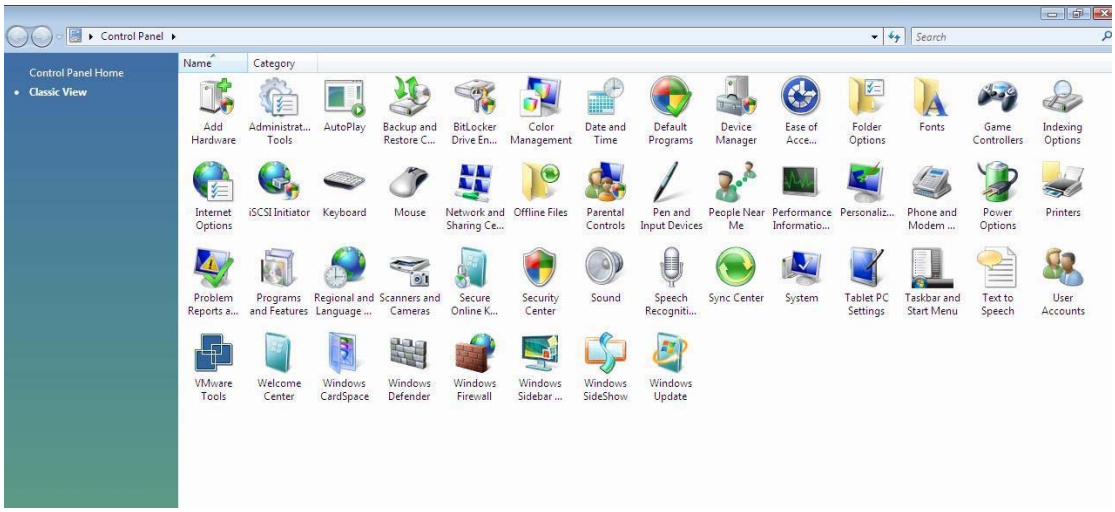


Figure 3-12

3. Click Manage Network Connections

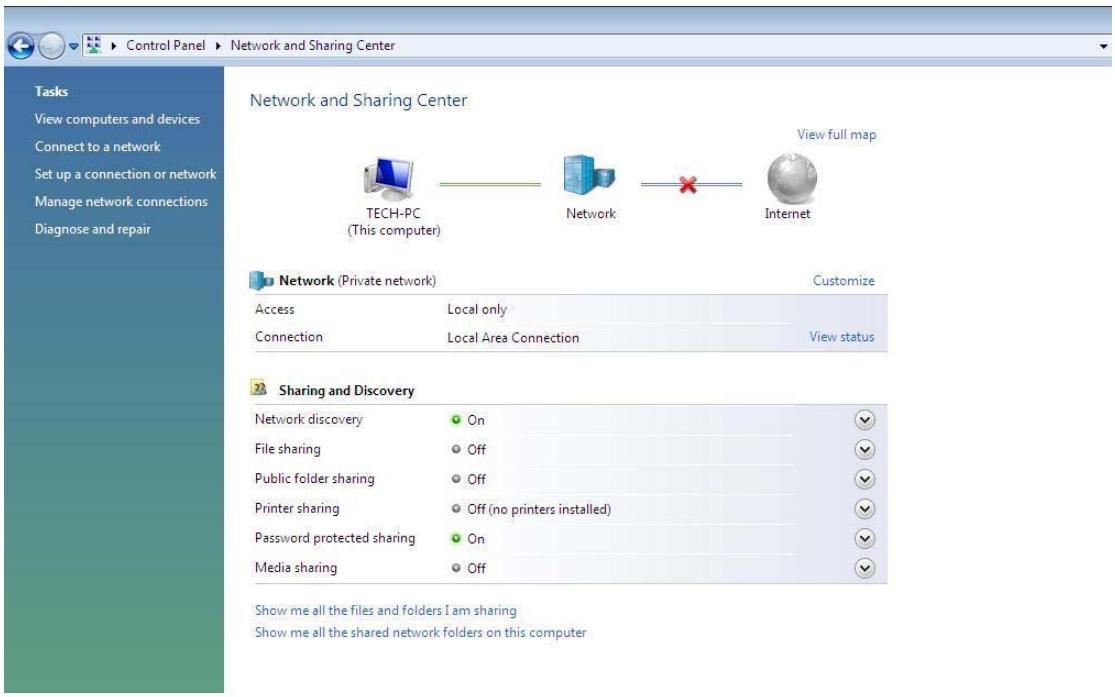


Figure 3-13

4. Highlight the icon Local Area Connection, right click your mouse, and click Properties

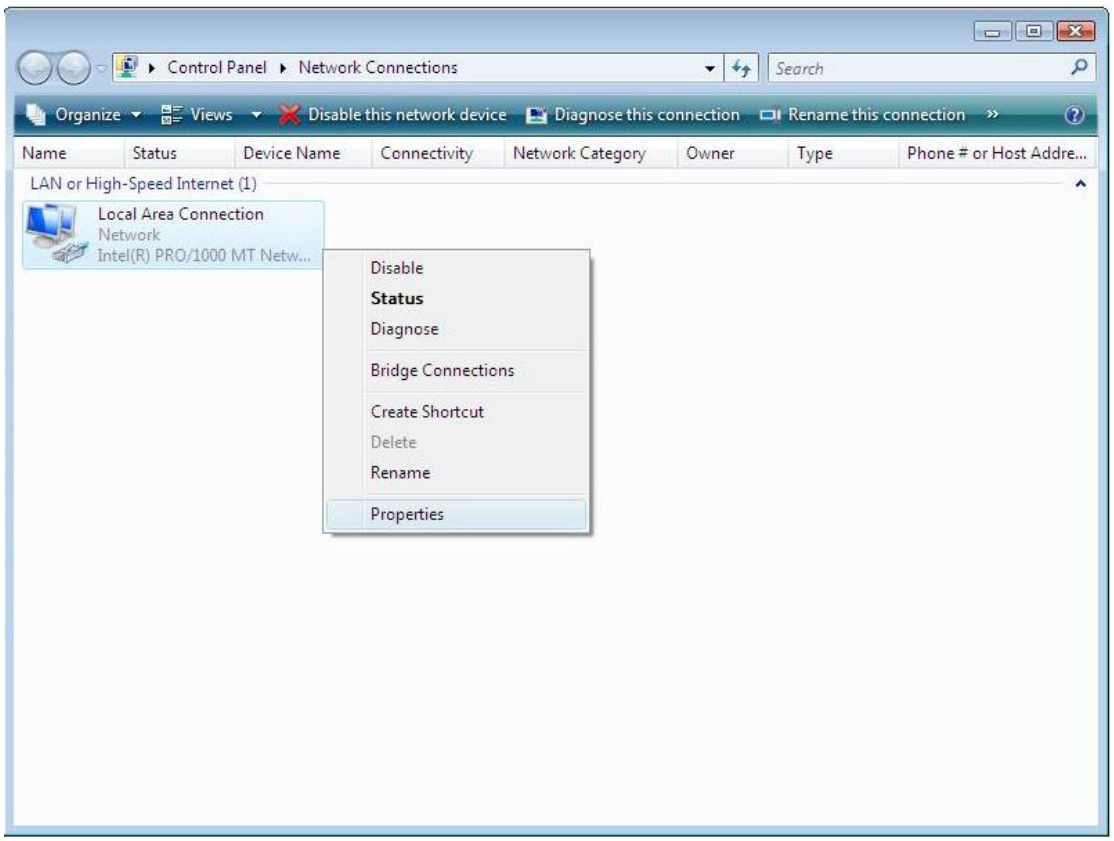


Figure 3-14

5. Highlight Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IP) and then press Properties button

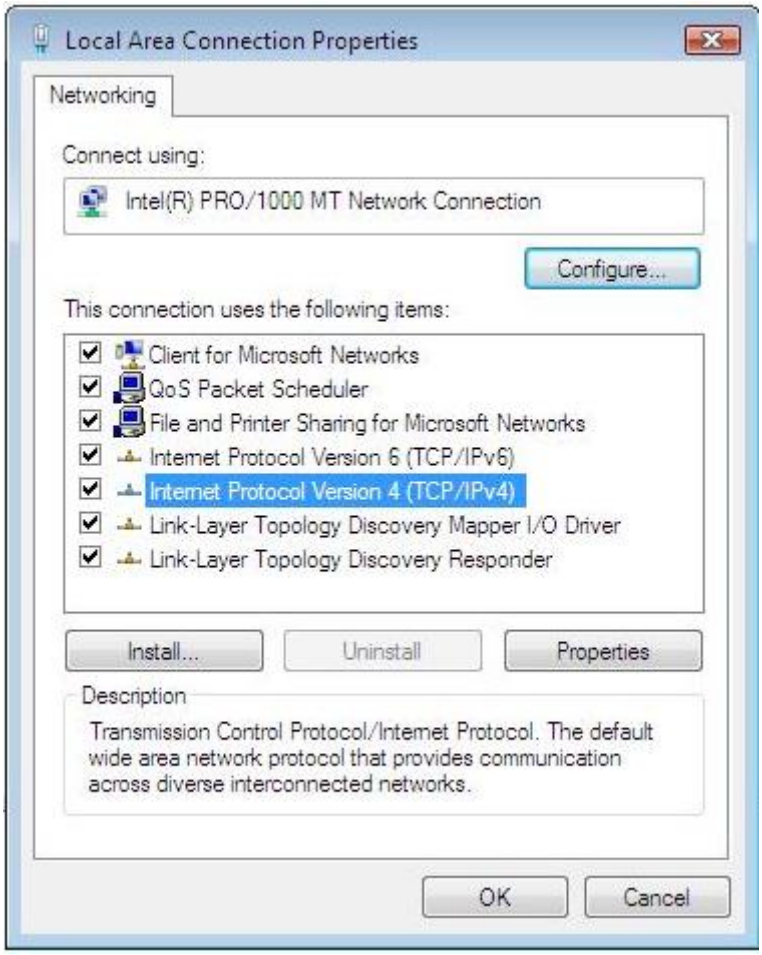


Figure 3-15

6. Choose Obtain an IP address automatically and Obtain DNS server address automatically, and then press OK to close the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties window

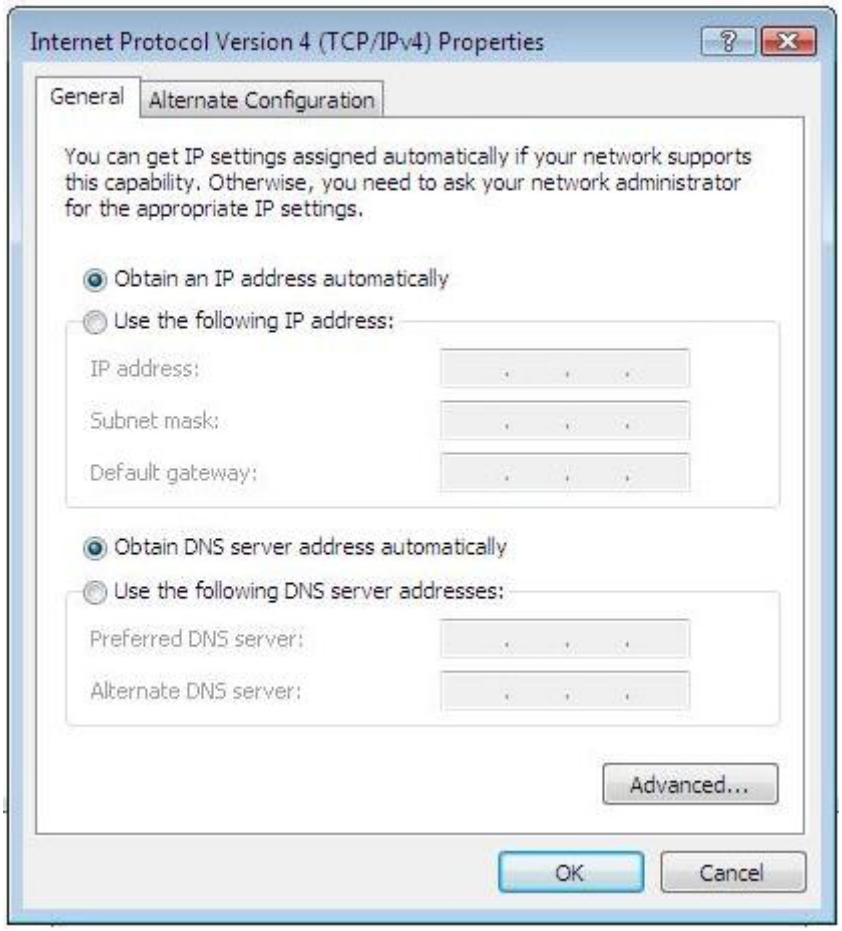

Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties
General
Alternate Configuration
You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Use the following IP address:
IP address:
Subnet mask:
Default gateway:
Obtain DNS server address automatically
Use the following DNS server addresses:
Preferred DNS server:
Alternate DNS server:
Advanced...
OK
Cancel

Figure 3-16

7. Press OK to close the Local Area Connection Properties window

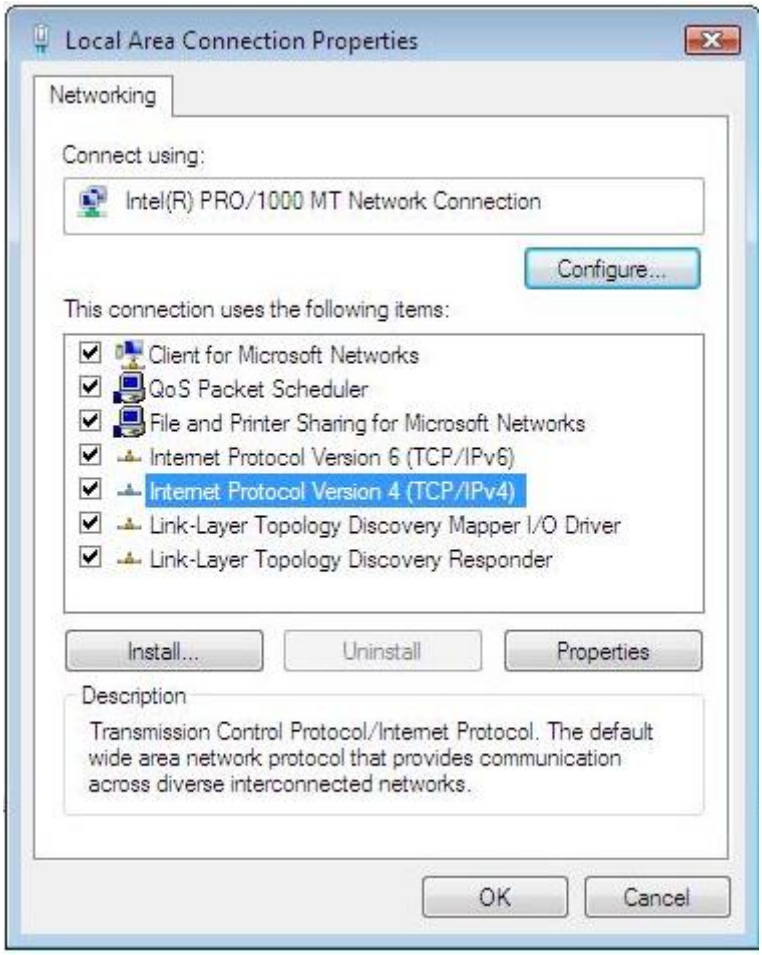


Figure 3-17

3.2. Checking Connection with the Router

After configuring the TCP/IP protocol, use the ping command to verify if the computer can communicate with the Router. To execute the ping command, open the DOS window and

Ping the IP address of the Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router at the DOS prompt:

- For Windows 98/Me: Start -> Run. Type command and click OK.
- For Windows 2000/XP: Start -> Run. Type cmd and click OK.

At the DOS prompt, type the following command:

If the Command window returns something similar to the following:

```
C:\Documents and Settings\admin>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
```

Then the connection between the router and your computer has been successfully established.

If the computer fails to connect to the router, the Command window will return the following:

```
C:\Documents and Settings\admin>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

Verify your computer's network settings are correct and check the cable connection between the router and the computer.

In order to make the whole network operate successfully, it is necessary to configure the Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router through your computer has a WEB browser installed. Please follow up the steps listed below.

3.3. Login

1. Startup Internet Explorer and enter **http://192.168.1.1,** then press Enter

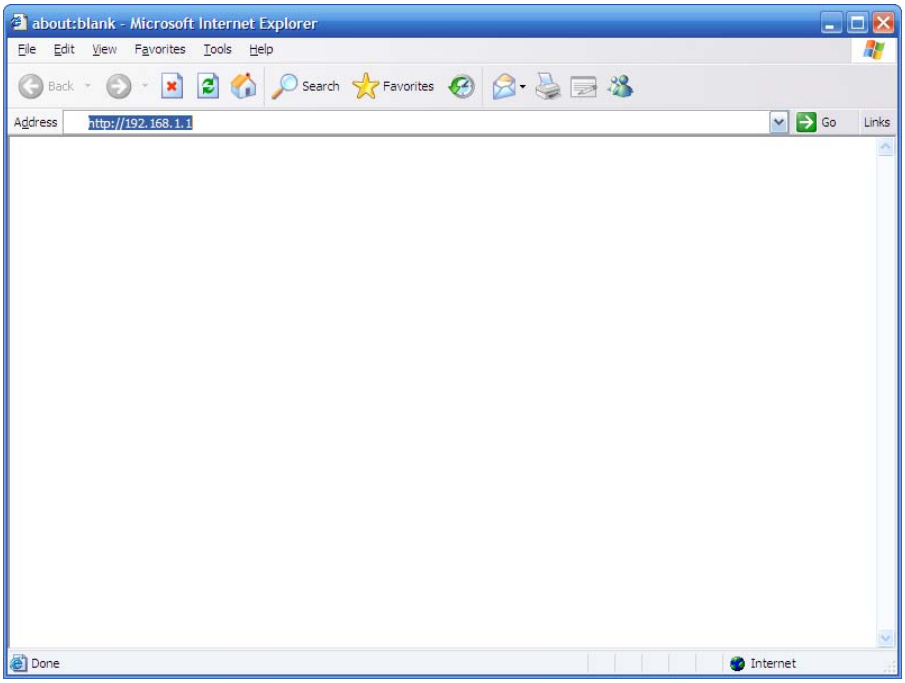


Figure 3-18

2. You will enter the user name and password. The default user name is guest, password is guest, too.

Enter Network Password
This secure Web Site (at 192.168.1.1) requires you to log on.
Please type the User Name and Password that you use for Device.
User Name
guest
Password
*****
Save this password in your password list
OK
Cancel

Figure 3-19

3. After successful login, you will be able to see the Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router's web-based configuration utility (refer to the following picture). In the home page of the Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router, the left navigation bar shows the main options to configure the system. In the right navigation screen is the summary of system status for viewing the configurations.

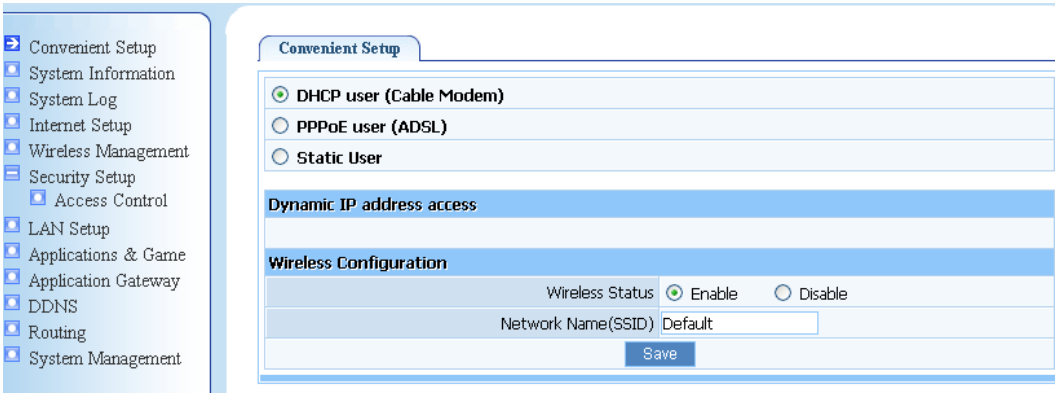

Convenient Setup
System Information
System Log
Internet Setup
Wireless Management
Security Setup
Access Control
LAN Setup
Applications & Game
Application Gateway
DDNS
Routing
System Management
Convenient Setup
DHCP user (Cable Modem)
PPPoE user (ADSL)
Static User
Dynamic IP address access
Wireless Configuration
Wireless Status
Enable
Disable
Network Name(SSID)
Default
Save

Figure 3-20

4. System configuration

4.1. Convenient Setup

Providing you the convenient and simplest method for configure the router, the purpose of this item is to provide an easy way for you to use it and configure your router to access the Internet quickly; including “DHCP”, ”PPPoE”, ”Static IP” and “Wireless Configuration”. This is the most convenient tool for you to configure router.

4.1.1. DHCP user (Cable Modem)

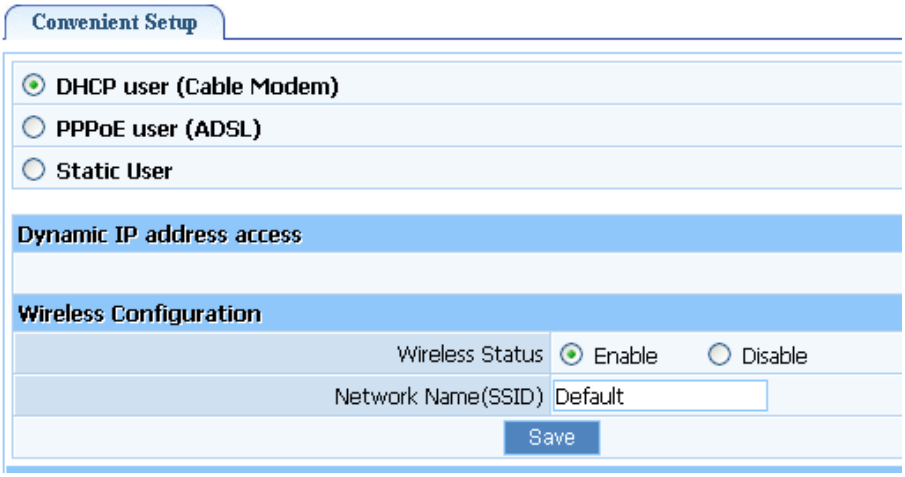


Figure 4-1

After select this item, you will obtain an IP address from your ISP automatically, those ISP who supply Cable modem always use DHCP technology.

4.1.2. PPPoE user (ADSL)

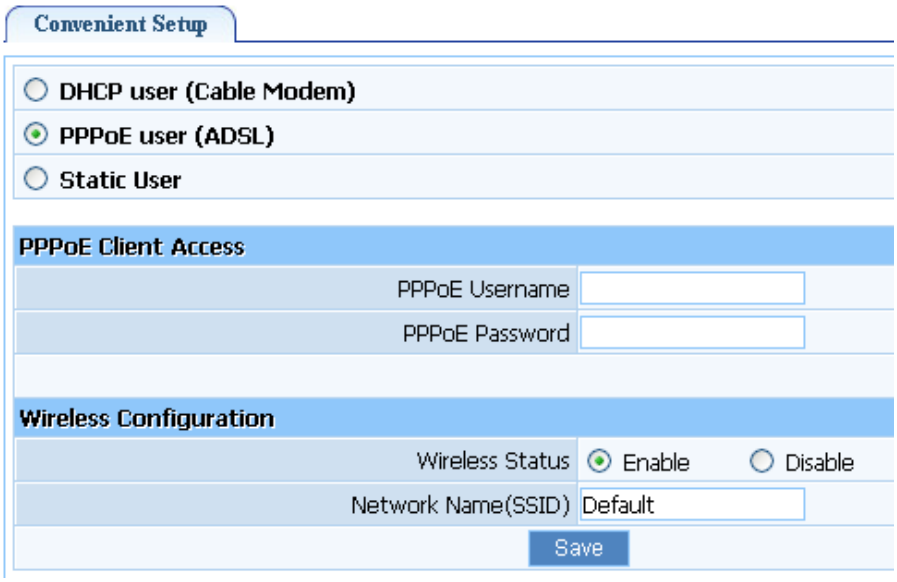


Figure 4-2

If your ISP provides you the PPPoE service (all ISP with DSL transaction will supply this service, such as the most popular ADSL technique), please select this item. In the “Convenient configuration” You can input your PPPoE username and password to access the Internet.

- PPPoE username: Input PPPoE username provided by ISP
- PPPoE Password: Input PPPoE password provided by ISP.

4.1.3. Static User

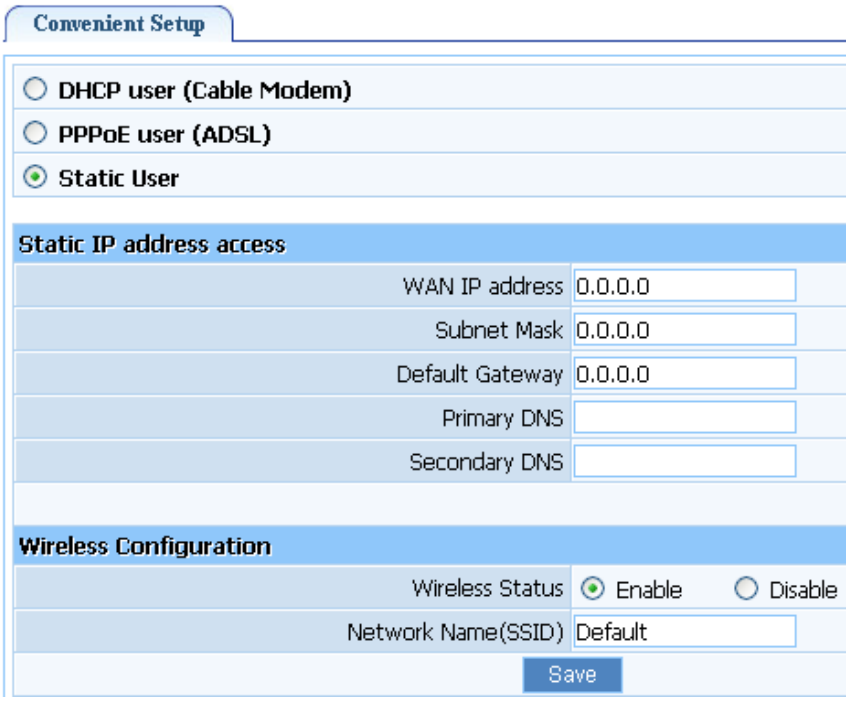


Figure 4-3

This item should only be used when users use a static IP address to access Internet, you should input your “WAN IP address”, ”subnet mask”,” default gateway” and “DNS server (domain name server) IP address” according to the information provided by your ISP. And every IP address should be input in appropriate IP field, a IP address only divided into four IP octets by sign”.” is acceptable.

- WAN IP address: The IP address that your Internet access into
- Subnet mask: Specify a Subnet Mask for your WAN segment
- Default gateway: It is provided by your ISP
- Primary DNS: DNS server is used for resolve domain name. Your ISP will provides you with at least one DNS IP address, input IP address of your DNS server in this field
- Secondary DNS: Input IP address of backup DNS server, or you can leave this field blank.

4.1.4. Wireless Configuration

You can choose “Enable” or “Disable” to enable or disable the wireless function. The default setting is “enable”. If you chose the “Disable” status, the router will become a wired broadband router without wireless function, so be careful when you choose this status.

- SSID: SSID (Service Set Identifier) is your wireless network's name shared among all points in a wireless network. The SSID must be identical for all devices in the wireless

network. It is case-sensitive and must not exceed 32 characters.

4.2. System information

This page indicate current status of the router, including “Internet Access Info”, ”LAN Info” ,”Primary AP Info”, “System Info” and “statistics info” about the bits router send and received .This item is used for monitor the current status of router for administrator, and also supplies help information about judge working situation of router

4.2.1. Internet Access Info

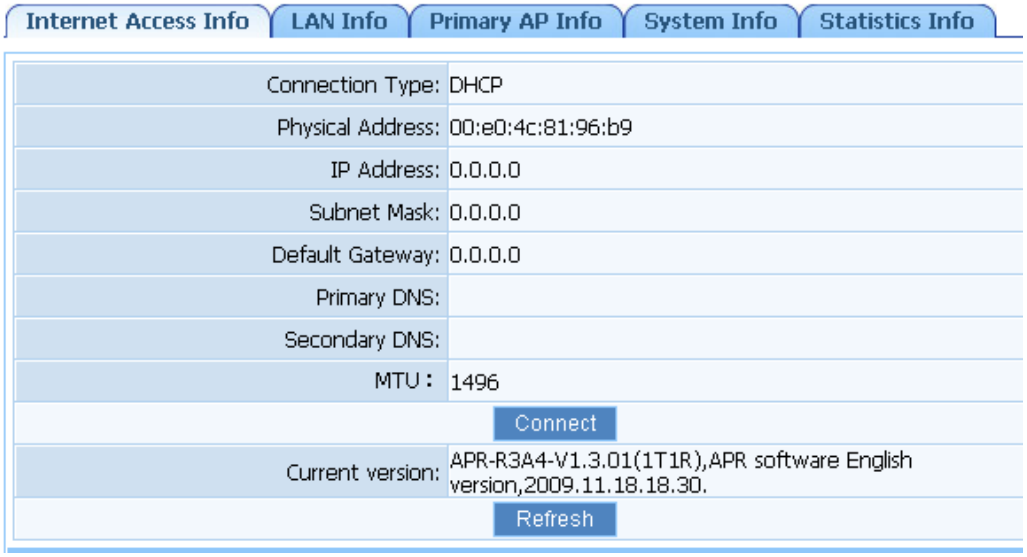


Figure 4-4

This feature provides running status information of the WAN port (the port connect to the Internet)

- Connection Type: Display router’s current connection type, It should be one of “PPPoE”, “DHCP”, “Static IP”, depending on what kind of connection type your ISP provides.
- Physical Address: The physical address of WAN port, this is a unique address assigned by manufacturer.
- IP Address**:** The IP address you obtained after connect to the Internet, if you haven’t connected to the Internet yet, this field is 0.0.0.0.
- Subnet Mask: The Subnet mask you obtained after connect to the Internet, if you haven’t connected to Internet yet, this field is 0.0.0.0
- Default Gateway: The IP address of Default gateway you obtained after connect to the Internet, if you haven’t connected to Internet yet, this field is 0.0.0.0.

- Primary DNS: The DNS server translates domain or website names into IP address, input the most common DNS server address you used or provided by your ISP.
- Secondary DNS: Input IP address of a backup DNS server or you can leave this field blank
- MTU**:** The MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) setting specifies the largest packet size permitted for network transmission. Most DSL users should use the value 1492.You can set MTU manually, and you should leave this value in the 1200 to 1500 range. If the value you set is not in accord with the value ISP provide, it may causes some problems, such as fail to send Email, or fail to browse website. So if that happen, you can contact your ISP for more information and correct your router's MTU value
- Current version: The version information of your current firmware

4.2.2. LAN Info

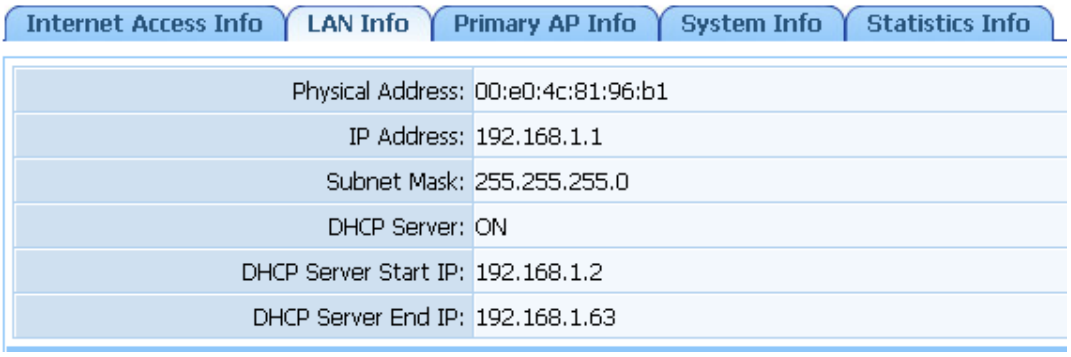


Figure 4-5

This item provides information about router's LAN port, display LAN port's physical address, IP address and current situation of DHCP server.

4.2.3. Primary AP Info

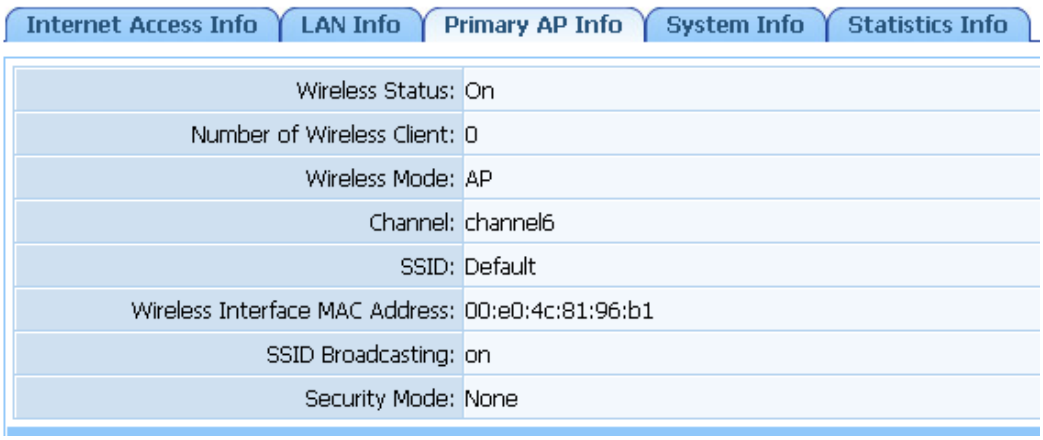


Figure 4-6

This item provides current running information of Primary AP

- Wireless status: Display wireless interface status is enabled or not
- Number of Wireless Client: Display the current number of wireless stations associated with router
- Wireless Mode: Current wireless mode of wireless router
- Channel**:** Display current channel of your wireless router.
- SSID: SSID (Service Set Identifier) is your wireless network's name shared among all points in a wireless network.
- Wireless Interface MAC Address**:** The MAC address is used for wireless communication
- SSID Broadcasting**:** You can select “enable” or “disable” to enable or disable the broadcast SSID function, If the setting of this field is disable, wireless client can’t obtain this SSID to login in, then user have to input the SSID value manually
- Security Mode: Display whether your security wireless function have been applied.

4.2.4. System Info

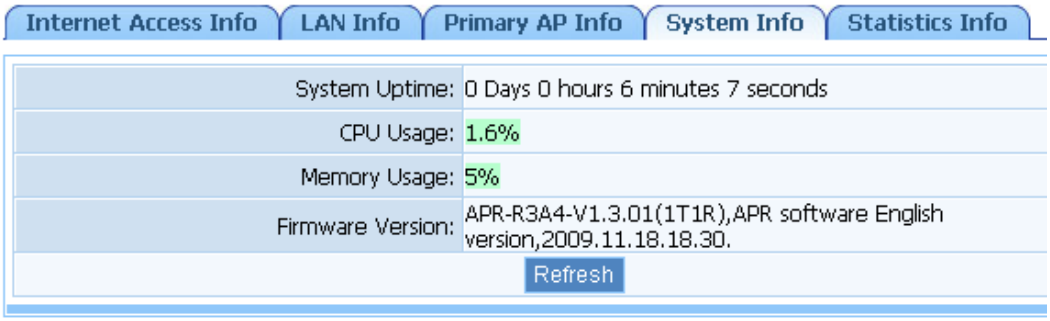


Figure 4-7

This item provides current running information of System

4.2.5. Statistics Info

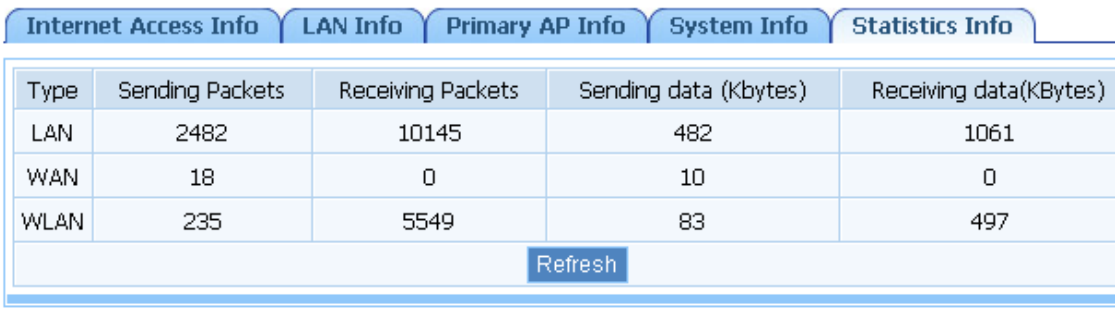


Figure 4-8

This item provides statistics information about the bits router sends and received

4.3. System log

4.3.1. System Log

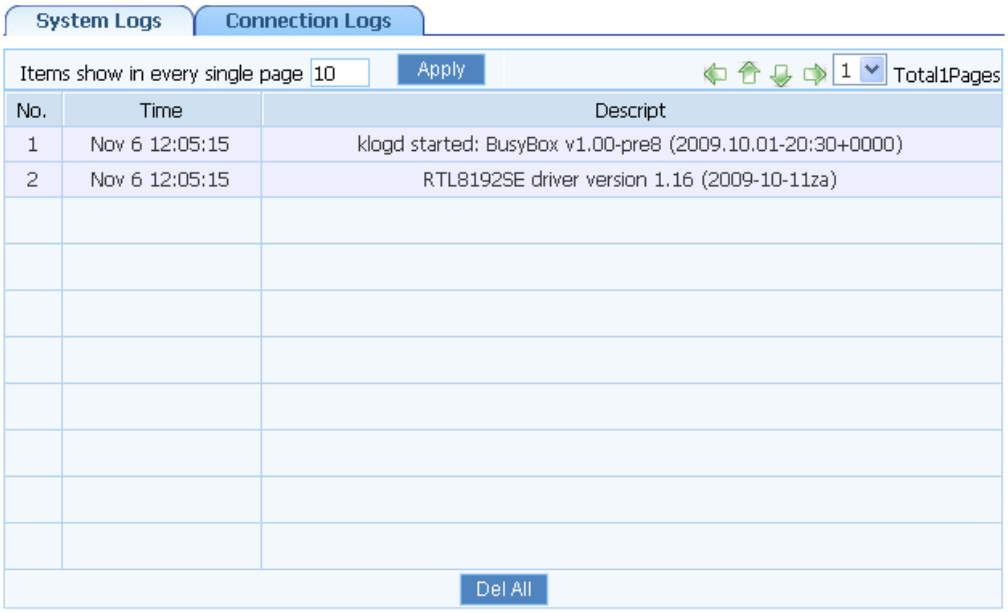


Figure 4-9

Examine system log, there are most ten logs can be showed in one Page

4.3.2. Connection Logs

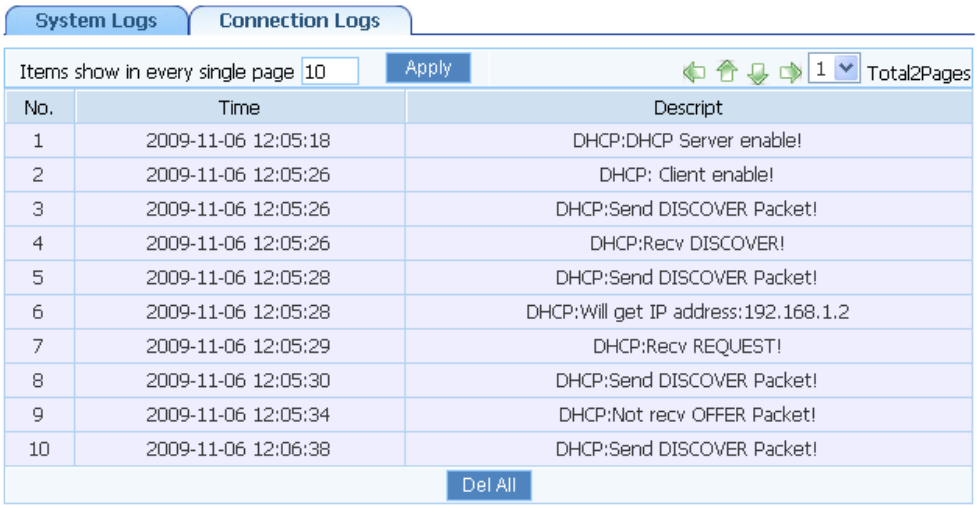


Figure 4-10

Display connection logs. You can configure items show in every single page, the default is 10

4.4. Internet Setup

The purpose of this item is to provide an easy way for you to use it and configure your router to access the Internet quickly

4.4.1. DHCP User (Cable Modem)

After select this item, you will obtain an IP address from your ISP automatically, those ISP who supply Cable modem always use DHCP

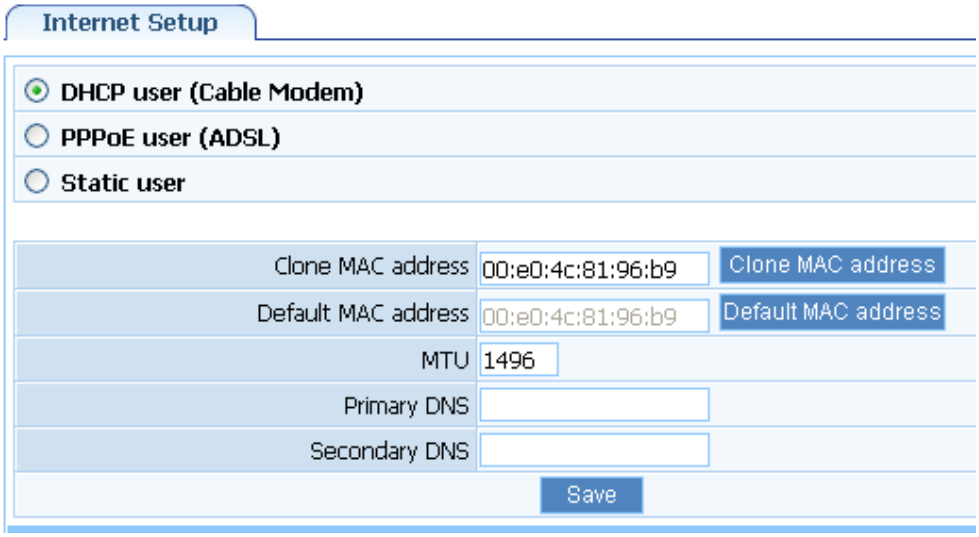


Figure 4-11

- Clone MAC address: The WAN port of router has a unique MAC address assigned by manufacturer; it called as “Default MAC”. The “Clone MAC” is used for some special situations; For example, ISP only allows certain MAC address to access the Internet, thus you can modify your WAN port’s MAC address in accord with the requirement of ISP, avoiding ISP’s detection
- MTU: The MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) setting specifies the largest packet size permitted for network transmission. Most DSL users should use the value 1492.You can set MTU manually, and you should leave this value in the 1200 to 1500 range. If the value you set is not in accord with the value ISP provide, it may causes some problems, such as fail to send Email, or fail to browse website. So if that happened, you can contact your ISP for more information and correct your router’s MTU value
- Primary DNS: DNS server is used for resolve domain name. Your ISP will provide you with at least one DNS IP address, input IP address of your DNS server in this field
- Secondary DNS**:** Input IP address of backup DNS server or you can leave this field blank

4.4.2. PPPoE user (ADSL)

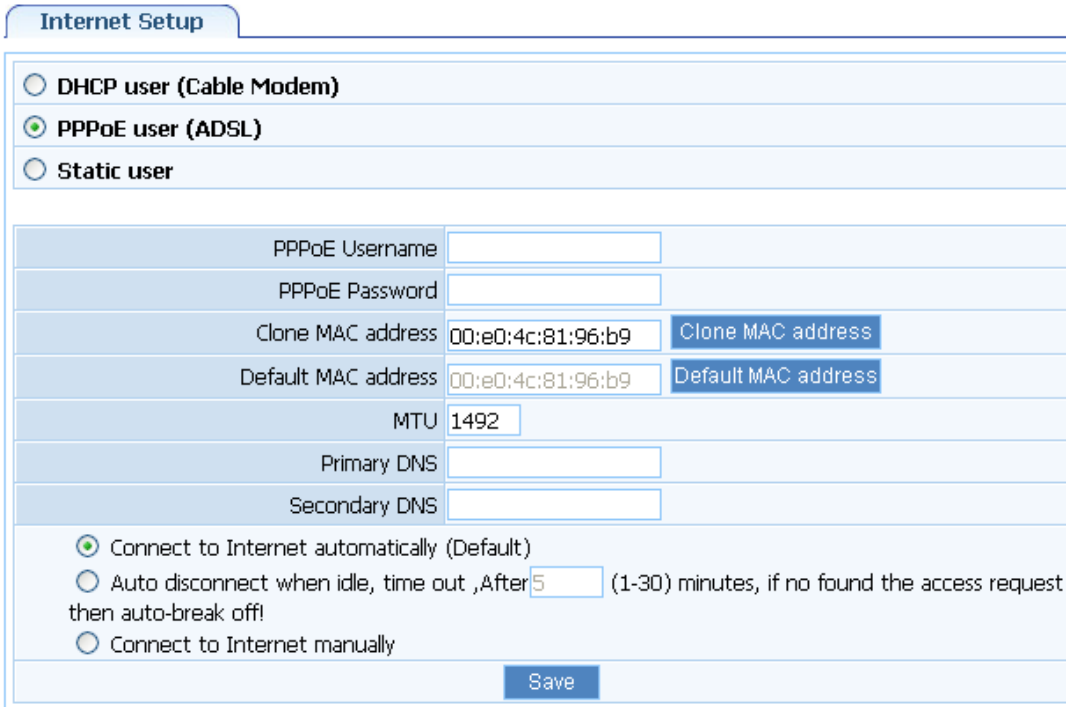


Figure 4-12

If your ISP provides you the PPPoE service (all ISP with DSL transaction will supply this service, such as the most popular ADSL technique), please select this item. In the "Convenient Setup" You can input your PPPoE username and password to access the Internet

- PPPoE username: Input PPPoE username provided by ISP
- PPPoE Password: Input PPPoE password provided by ISP
- Default MAC Address: The MAC address of WAN port, this is a fixed, unique address assigned by manufacturer
- MTU: The MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) setting specifies the largest packet size permitted for network transmission. Most DSL users should use the value 1492.You can set MTU manually, and you should leave this value in the 1200 to 1500 range. If the value you set is not in accord with the value ISP provide, it may causes some problems, such as fail to send Email, or fail to browse website. So if that happened, you can contact your ISP for more information and correct your router's MTU value
- Primary DNS: DNS server is used for resolve domain name. Your ISP will provide you with at least one DNS IP address, input IP address of your DNS server in this field
- Secondary DNS**:** Input IP address of backup DNS server, or you can leave this field blank

You can select three modes: connect to Internet automatically (Default), auto disconnect when idle or time out, connect to Internet manually

4.4.3. Static user

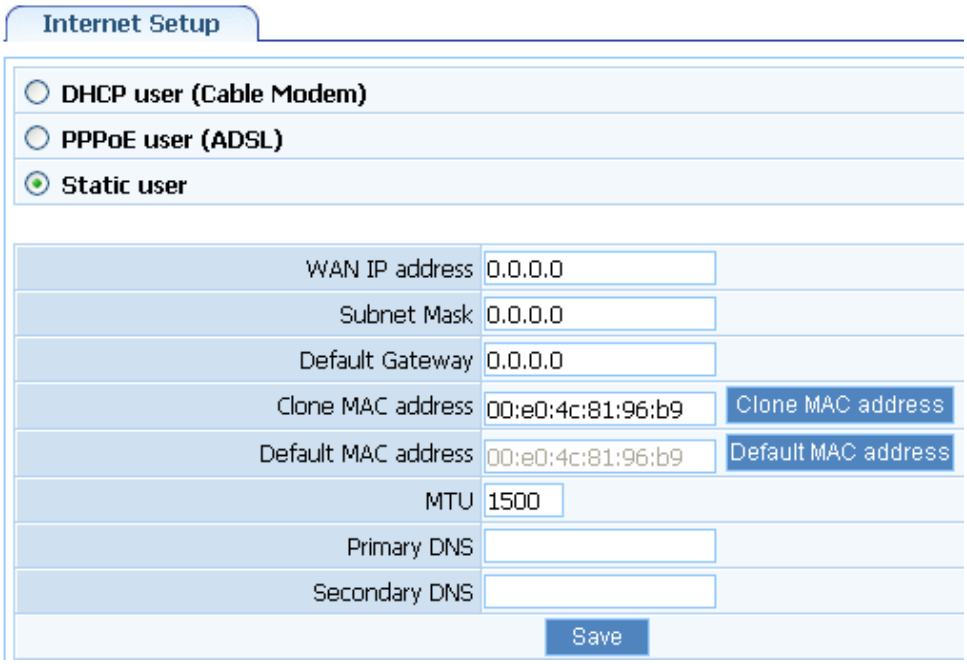


Figure 4-13

This should be used only you are connecting through a static IP address. You should input your "WAN IP address", "subnet mask"," default gateway" and "DNS server (domain name server) IP address" according to the information provided by your ISP. And IP address input should be filled in appropriate IP field, a IP address only divided into four IP octets by sign"." is acceptable

- WAN IP address: The IP address that your Internet access into
- Subnet mask: Specify a Subnet Mask for your WAN segment
- Default gateway: It is provided by your ISP
- Clone MAC address: The WAN port of router has a unique MAC address assigned by manufacturer; it called as "Default MAC". The "Clone MAC" is used for some special situations; For example, ISP only allows certain MAC address to access the Internet, thus you can modify your WAN port's MAC address in accord with the requirement of ISP, avoiding ISP's detection
- MTU: The MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) setting specifies the largest packet size permitted for network transmission. Most DSL users should use the value 1492.You can set MTU manually, and you should leave this value in the 1200 to 1500 range. If the value you set is not in accord with the value ISP provide, it may causes some problems, such as fail to send Email, or fail to browse website. So if that happened, you can contact your ISP for more information and correct your router's MTU value

- Primary DNS: DNS server is used for resolve domain name. Your ISP will provides you with at least one DNS IP address, input IP address of your DNS server in this field
- Secondary DNS: Input IP address of backup DNS server, or you can leave this field blank.

4.5. Wireless management

It contains the following parts: wireless basic, security, host filter, Host List, WPS, advanced

4.5.1. Wireless Basic

Providing basic configuration items for wireless router users, including ”wireless network status”, ”Radio Band”, ”Radio Mode”, ”SSID”, ”SSID broadcasting”, ”Channel width”, “Region” and ”Channel” basic configuration items.

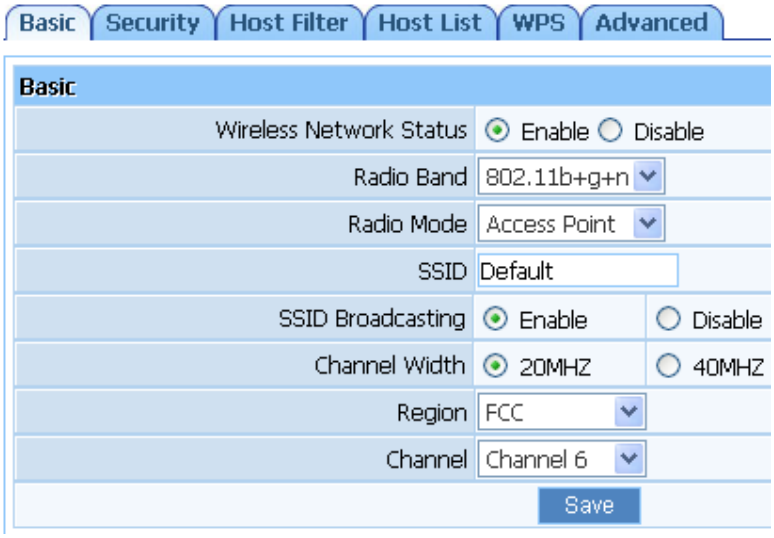


Figure 4-14

- Wireless network status: You can choose “enable” or “disable” to enable or disable the “Wireless Network Status”, if what you choose is “Disable”, the AP function of wireless router will be turned off
- Radio band: You can select the wireless standards running on your network, if you have Wireless-N, and Wireless-B/G devices in your network, keep the default setting, 802.11b+g+n
- Radio mode: You can select radio mode of wireless router, the default setting is AP mode
- SSID: The default is default
- SSID Broadcasting: You can select “enable” or “disable” to enable or disable the broadcast SSID function, If the setting of this field is disable, wireless client can’t obtain this SSID to login in, then user have to input the SSID value manually

- Channel width: This switch allows you to set Router's wireless bandwidth. 20MHz: In this mode you can get low bandwidth, little interference and slow rate. 40MHz: In this mode you can get high bandwidth, high interference and rapid rate. Use only when you have a pure router, draft 802.11n wireless network
- Channel sideband: It controls your wireless router use higher or lower channel when working on 40MHz
- Region: You can select the region where you live in
- Channel: In 20MHz, you can select one channel from 1 to 11 manually, and in 40MHz, you can select one channel from 1 to 9 or 5 to 11, which provides a choice of avoiding interference

4.5.2. Security

The item allows you to encrypt your wireless communication, and you can also protect your wireless network from unauthorized user access. It supplies “None”, “WEP”, “WPA-PSK”, “WPA2-PSK” and “WPA/WPA2-PSK” five different encryption modes.

- ”None” means do not encrypt wireless data

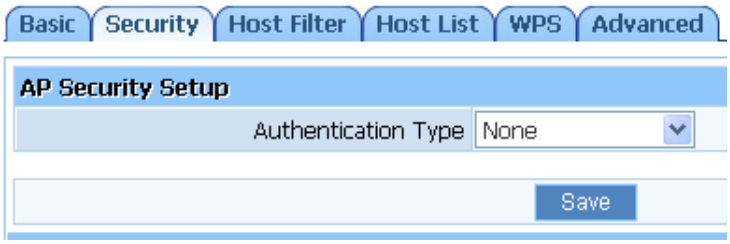


Figure 4-15

- WEP

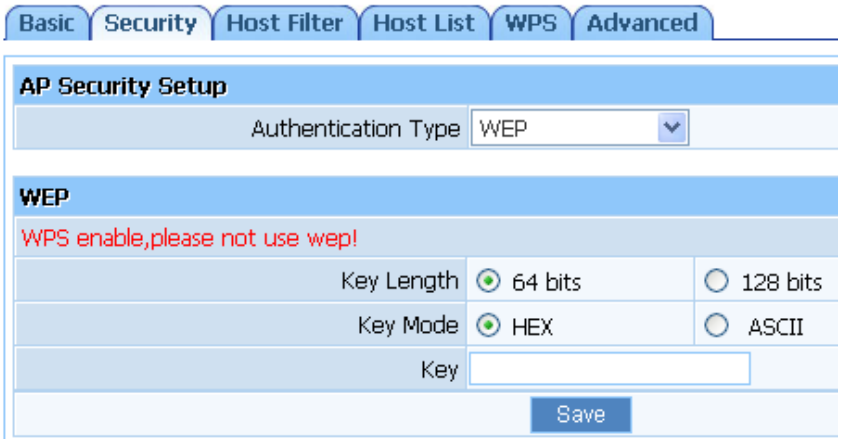


Figure 4-16

There are two basic levels of WEP encryption, 64 bits and 128 bits, the more bits password have, the better security wireless network is, at the same time the speed of wireless is more slower. If

you select WEP to encrypt your data, choose the bits of password, it should be 64 bits or 128 bits. Then choose the format of password; it should be HEX or ASCII. The valid character for HEX format should be numbers from 0 to 9 or letters from A to F. HEX doesn't support mixed letter and number mode. And ASCII supports mixed both letters and numbers.

Note: when you select enable the WPS function, you'd better not use this security mode

- WPA-PSK

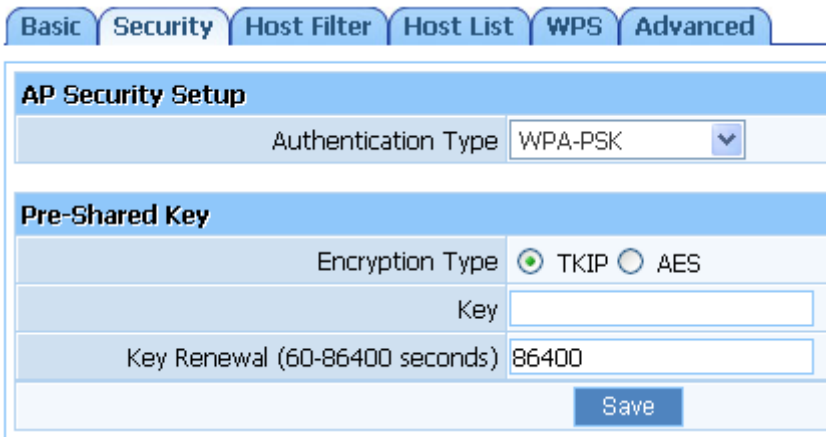


Figure 4-17

You can select the algorithm you want to use, TKIP or AES. TKIP means "Temporal Key Integrity Protocol", which incorporates Message Integrity Code (MIC) to provide protection against hackers. AES, means "Advanced Encryption System", which utilizes a symmetric 128-Bit block data

- WPA2-PSK

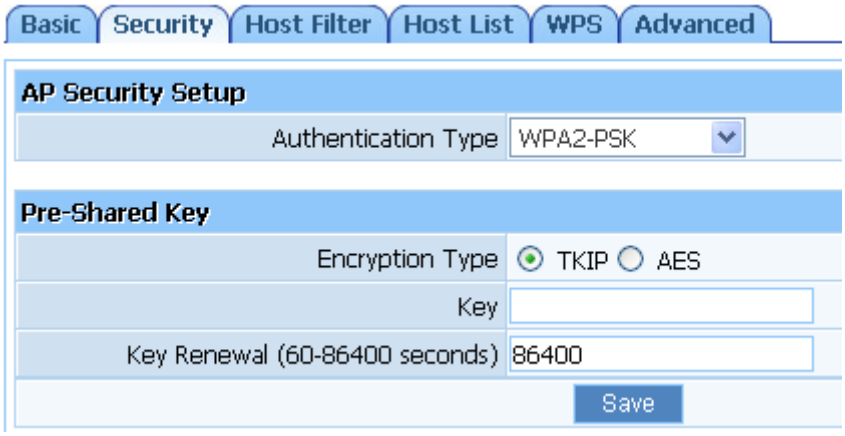


Figure 4-18

The WPA2-PSK is similar to WPA-PSK and with stronger encryption method than WPA-PSK, using WPA2-PSK; you should input password (leave this value in the range of 8 to 63 characters) and key renewal time (leave this value in the range of 60 to 86400 seconds).

- WPA/WPA2-PSK

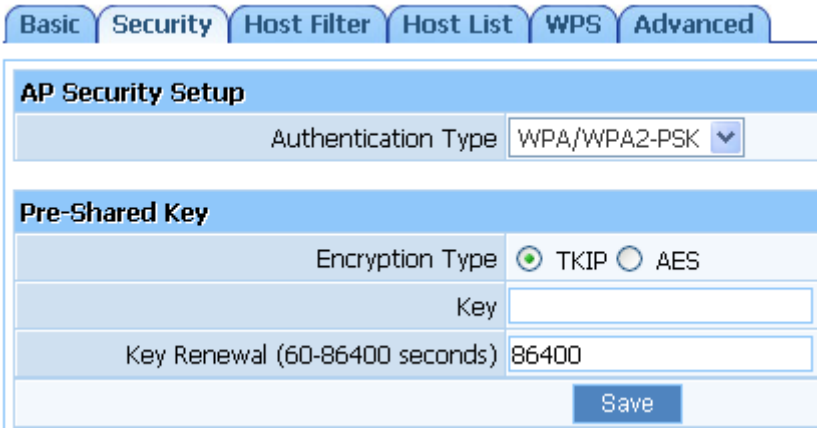


Figure 4-19

This item mixed WPA-PSK and WPA2-PSK mode, which provides higher security level; you can configure it according with WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK

4.5.3. Host Filter

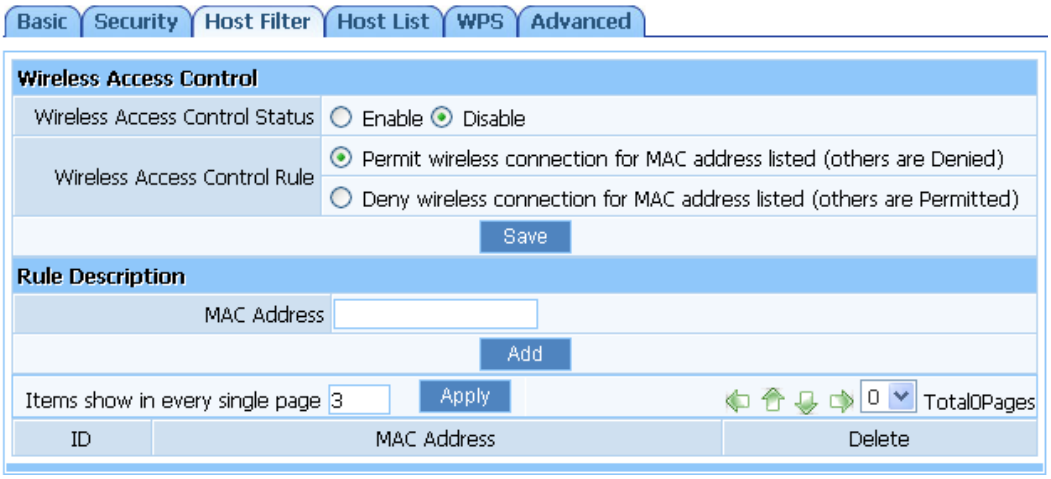


Figure 4-20

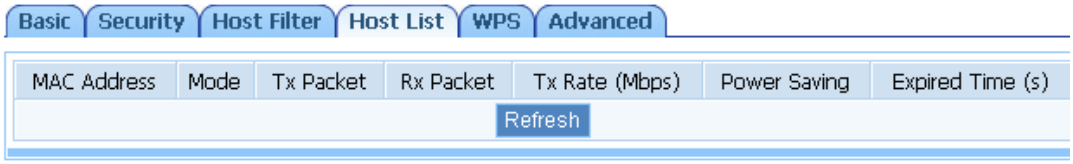
- Wireless Access Control Status: the default is disable. To disable "Wireless Access Control Status", keep the default setting "Disable"

Please select "enable" if you want to configure Wireless Access Control, then you can follow the following steps to set:

1. Add MAC address you want to control in the "MAC address" field (the format is **-**-**-**-**-**), then click "Add" button, and you will see the MAC address has displayed in the MAC list.

2. There are two items supplied, "Permit wireless connection for MAC address listed (others are Denied)" and "Deny wireless connection for MAC address listed (others are Permitted)", Select the item you want, and click "Save" button

4.5.4. Host List



Display current status of the wireless client associate with AP

4.5.5. WPS

Wi-Fi Protect Setup (WPS) function can let you create a safety network easily. You can through 'PIN Input Config (PIN)' or 'Push Button (PBC)'to encrypt your network. This router also provides WPS button, you only need to push the WPS button in this router and the wireless network card which support WPS function, then the router will be encrypted to WPA2-AES mode automatically

Note:

If you have configured encryption mode in your router, then when you use this WPS function, please configure the authentication type to None, then it will be encrypted to WPA2-AES mode automatically. If you don't want to change your authentication type, then when you use this function, the router will be encrypted to the mode that you have configured.

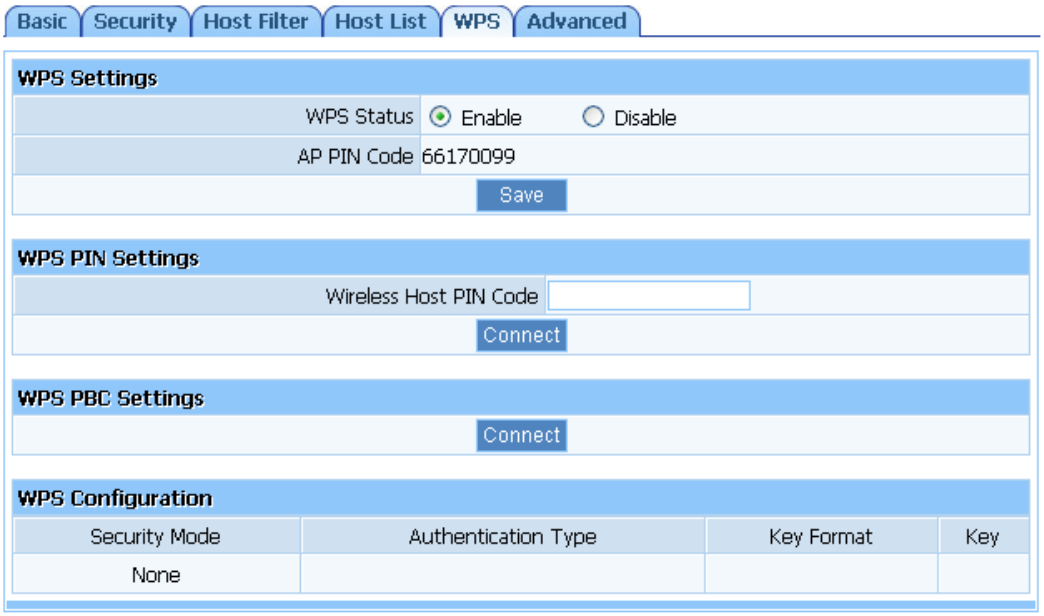


Figure 4-21

- WPS Status: you can use this function to setup the wireless connection between this router and wireless network card. The default is enable.
- AP PIN Code: this code can mark a wireless product

- Wireless Host PIN Code: input the PIN of wireless network card that support WPS function. Click connect, when it connect successfully, it will be encrypted to WPA2-PSK
- WPS PBC settings: Click connect, when it connect successfully, it will be encrypted to WPA2-PSK
- WPS Configuration: display the encryption information

WPS can connect the wireless adapter and the router in a safe way. If you have a wireless network card which has WPS button, you may set up a safe network via the following methods

Method 1:

1. Push the WPS button in the Router until the orange SYS is flashing several times
2. Push the WPS button in the wireless network card for about 5seconds
3. Wait for the safe connection between the adapter and the router
4. The connection between the adapter and the router is successful

Method 2:

1. Input the PIN code of the adapter's WPS page into the router's WPS configure page, then click 'connect'

Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS)
An easy and secure setup solution for Wi-Fi network
Pin Input Config (PIN)
After pushing the PIN button,Please enter the PIN code into your AP.
PIN Code : 35229155

Figure 4-22

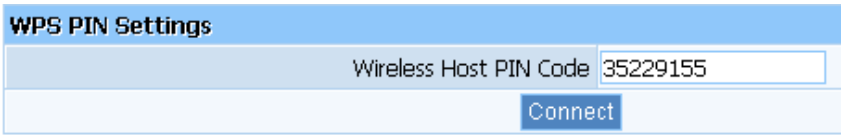


Figure 4-23

2. Push the 'PIN Input Config (PIN)' in the Wi-Fi protect setup of the adapter

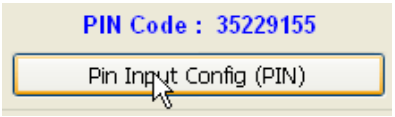


Figure 4-24

3. Select this router in the pop-up window, then click 'Select'

Figure 4-25

4. Please wait until the following window appears, the connection between the adapter and the router is finished automatically.

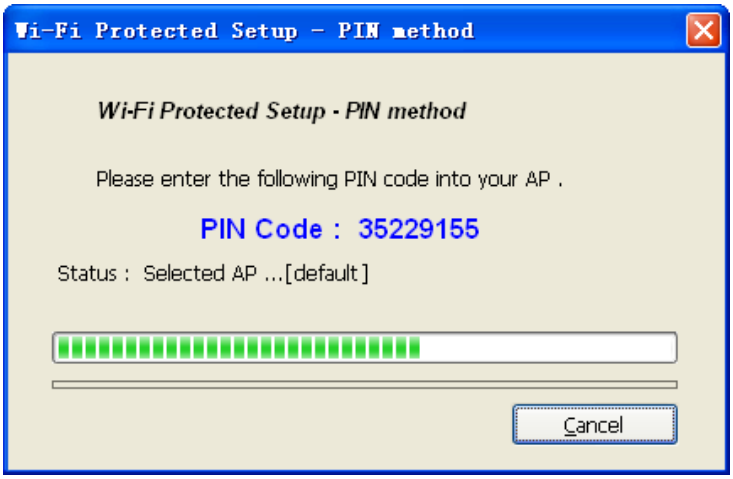

Wi-Fi Protected Setup - PIN method
Wi-Fi Protected Setup - PIN method
Please enter the following PIN code into your AP .
PIN Code : 35229155
Status : Selected AP ...[default]
Cancel

Figure 4-26

Method 3:

1. Select ‘Input PIN from AP’ in WI-FI protect setup page, input PIN of the router, then click ‘PIN Input Config (PIN)’

Figure 4-27

2. Select this router in the pop-up window, then click ‘Select’

Figure 4-28

3. Please wait until the following window appears, the connect between the adapter and the router is finished automatically.

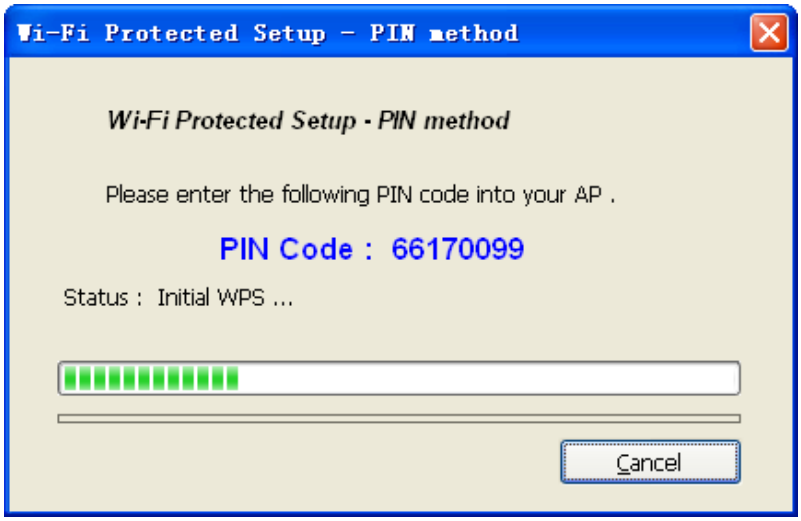

Wi-Fi Protected Setup - PIN method
Wi-Fi Protected Setup - PIN method
Please enter the following PIN code into your AP .
PIN Code : 66170099
Status : Initial WPS ...
Cancel

Figure 4-29

Remark

If there is more than one AP in the PBC mode when you use the method 1, there will be session overlap. Please using method 2/3 or wait for a while push the button again.

4.5.6. Advanced

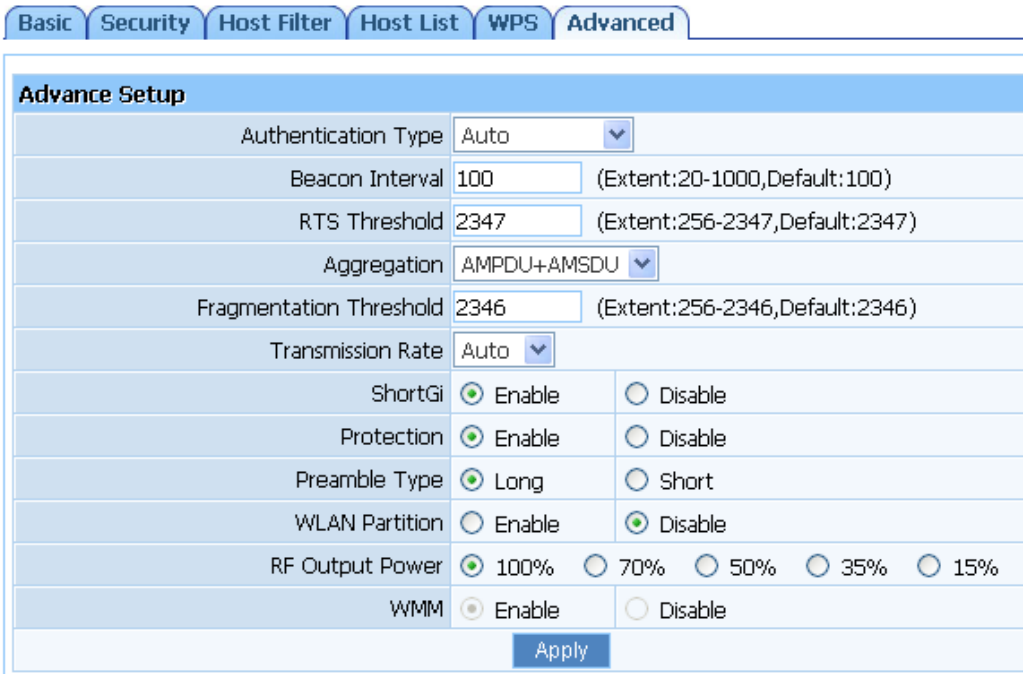


Figure 4-30

These settings are only for more technically advanced users who have a sufficient knowledge about wireless LAN. These settings should not be changed unless you know what effect the change will have on your AP

- Authentications type: The default is set to “Auto”, which allows “Open System” or “Shared Key” authentication to be used. Select “Shared Key” if you only want to use “Shared Key” authentication (the sender and recipient use a WEP key for authentication)
- Beacon Interval: The interval time of this Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router broadcast a beacon. Beacon is used to synchronize the wireless network. The valid interval is 20-1000, the default is 100
- RTS Threshold: You can set RTS Threshold value in this field, the valid range should be 256-2347 and default value is 2347. If a network packet is smaller than the preset RTS threshold size, the RTS/CTS mechanism will not be enabled
- Aggregation: You can accelerate the wireless transmission speed by enabling the aggregation function. The default is AMPDU＋AMSDU
- Fragmentation Threshold: It specifies the maximum size of packet during the fragmentation of data to be transmitted
- Transmission Rate: Transmit rate indicates the transmission speed of wireless LAN access .The default setting is “Auto” and you can set this value between 1-54Mbps range
- ShortGi: You can select “Enable” or “disable” for shortgi

- Protection: Using 802.11b and 802.11g mixed mode may result in poor network performance. By enabling 802.11 protection, it will ameliorate performance of 802.11g devices in your wireless network
- Preamble Type: "Short Preamble" is suitable for heavy traffic wireless network. "Long Preamble" provides much communication reliability; the default setting is "Long Preamble"

4.6. Security setup

This feature provides security and network protection by using “MAC Filter”, “Internet access control” and “DNS Filter”

4.6.1. MAC Filter

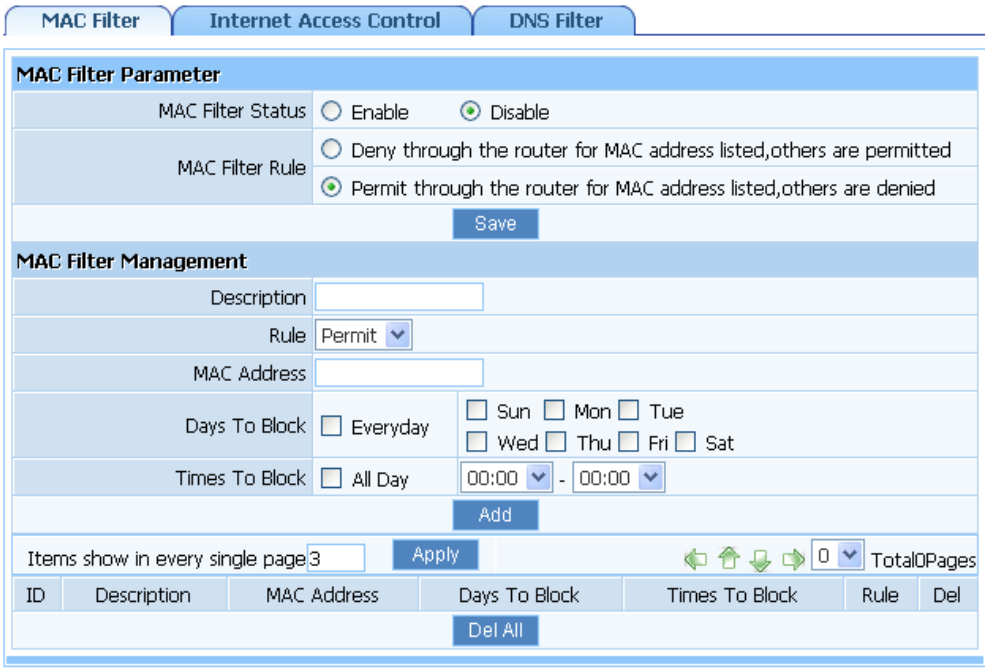


Figure 4-31

- MAC Filter Status: the default is disable. You can filter wired users by enabling this function; thus unauthorized users can not access the network
- Description: describe MAC Filter list to tell from different MAC Filter lists
- Rule: you can select permit or deny. The default is permit
- MAC address: input the MAC address that you want to control. The default format is **-**-**-**-**-**（e.g.: 00-22-33-da-cc-bb）

Follow the following steps to set MAC filter:

1. Enable MAC Filter, then select save.

2. Add MAC address you want to control in the “MAC address” field (the format is **-**-**-**-**-**), then click “Add” button, and you will see the MAC address has displayed in the MAC list.

3. There are two items supplied, “Permit wireless connection for MAC address listed (others are Denied)” and “Deny wireless connection for MAC address listed (others are Permitted)”, Select the item you want, and click “Save” button.

4.6.2. Internet Access Control

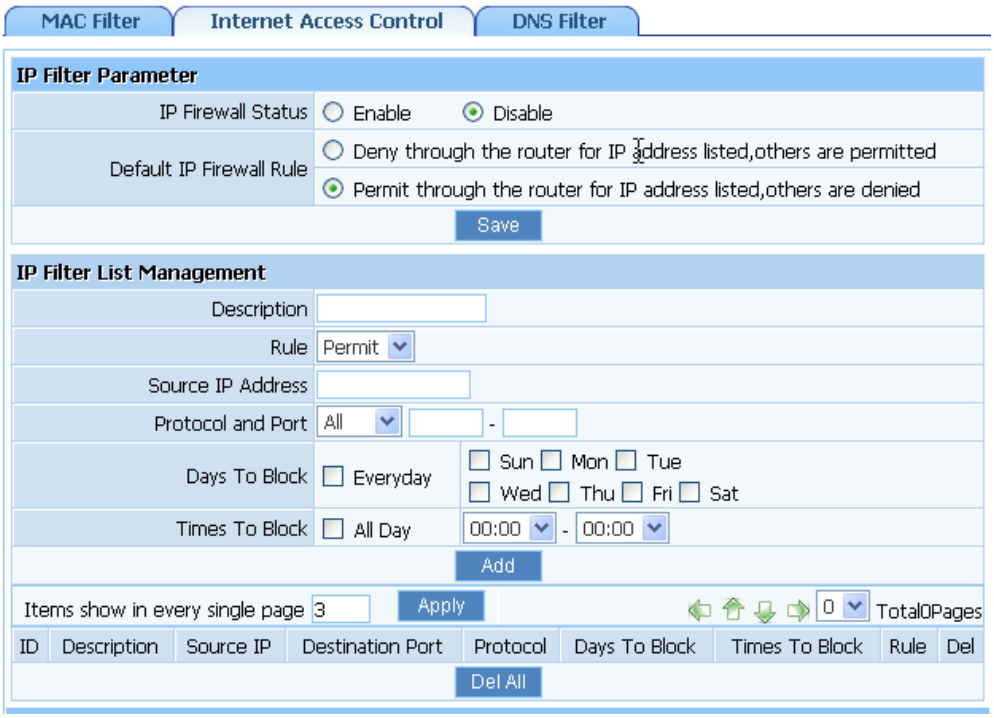


Figure 4-32

- IP Firewall Status: the default is disable. The rules of “Internet access control” based on source IP, port number and protocol
- Description: describe IP Firewall list to tell from different IP Firewall lists
- Rule: you can select permit or deny. The default is permit
- Source IP address: input the source IP address that you want to control. The default format is ***.***.***.***(e.g: 192.168.2.3)
- Protocol and Port: If the rule has already existed in “Protocol Template”. You can select appropriate item and apply it. Or you can input protocol type and port number manually, click “add” button, then the item will displayed in the list.

Follow the following steps to set Internet Access Control:

1. You can select “enable” and click “Save” to enable “IP Firewall” function. This is only the first step, you should continued to create appropriate rules for “IP Firewall”.

2. Input description information for current access control rule in the “Description” field. Input IP address of host you want to restrict

3. There are two items supplied, “Permit through the router for IP address listed, others are denied” and “Deny through the router for IP address listed, others are permitted”, Select the item you want, and click “Save” button

4. If you want to delete certain item on the list, select appropriate item on the list, click “delete” to delete it

4.6.3. DNS Filter

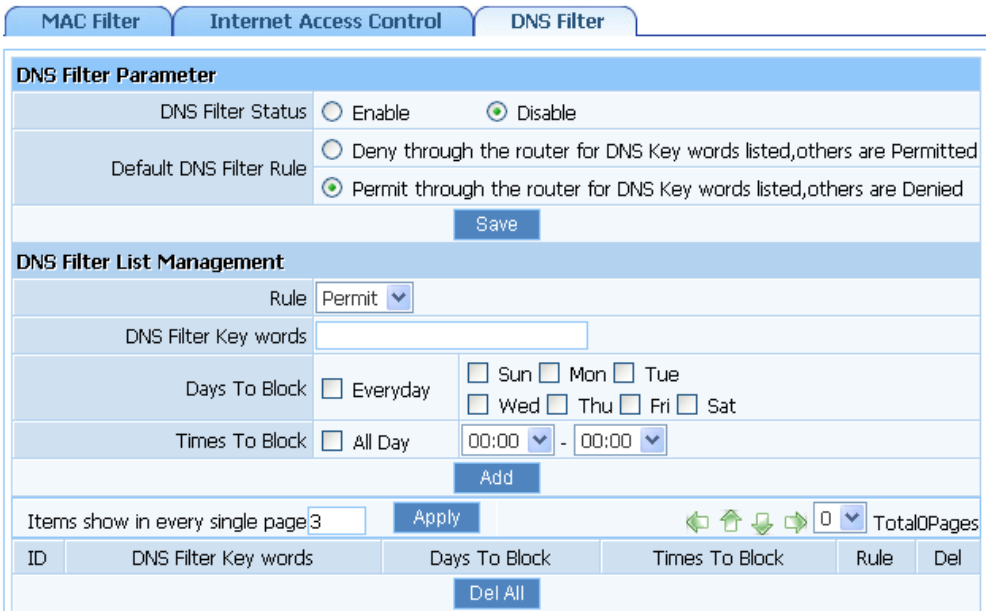


Figure 4-33

- DNS Filter Status: the default is disable. “DNS filter” is able to filter certain domain name such as www.sina.com
- Rule: you can select permit or deny. The default is permit
- DNS Filter Key words: Input website name or Domain name in the “DNS Key Words” field, such as www.163.com.

Follow these steps to set DNS filter:

1. You can select “enable” and click “Save” to enable “DNS Filter” function. This is only the first step, you should continued to create appropriate rules for “DNS Filter”.

2. Input DNS Filter Key words

3. There are two items supplied, “Permit through the router for DNS Key words listed, others are denied” and “Deny through the router for DNS Key words listed, others are permitted”, Select the item you want, and click “Save” button

4. If you want to delete certain item on the list, select appropriate item on the list, click “delete” to delete it

4.7. LAN Setup

It includes LAN IP address, DHCP Server and DHCP Client Info. You can change the default IP address of LAN port by using this item, after changing IP address of LAN port, the router will restarted automatically. You can also choose enable or disable of the DHCP server, set the range of DHCP address pools

4.7.1. LAN IP address

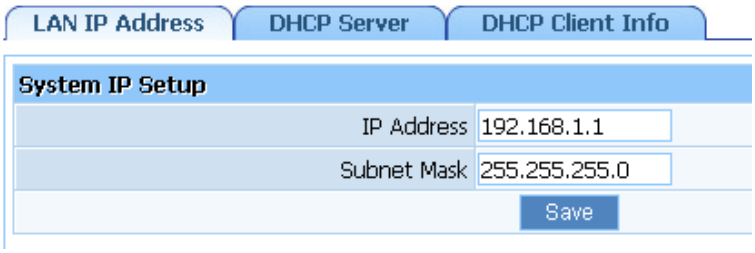


Figure 4-34

The IP address of LAN port is used for access router itself by computers that connect to the router directly; here you can set IP address you need. The IP address format is like ***.***.***.***, and default IP address is 192.168.1.1, the default subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.

4.7.2. DHCP Server

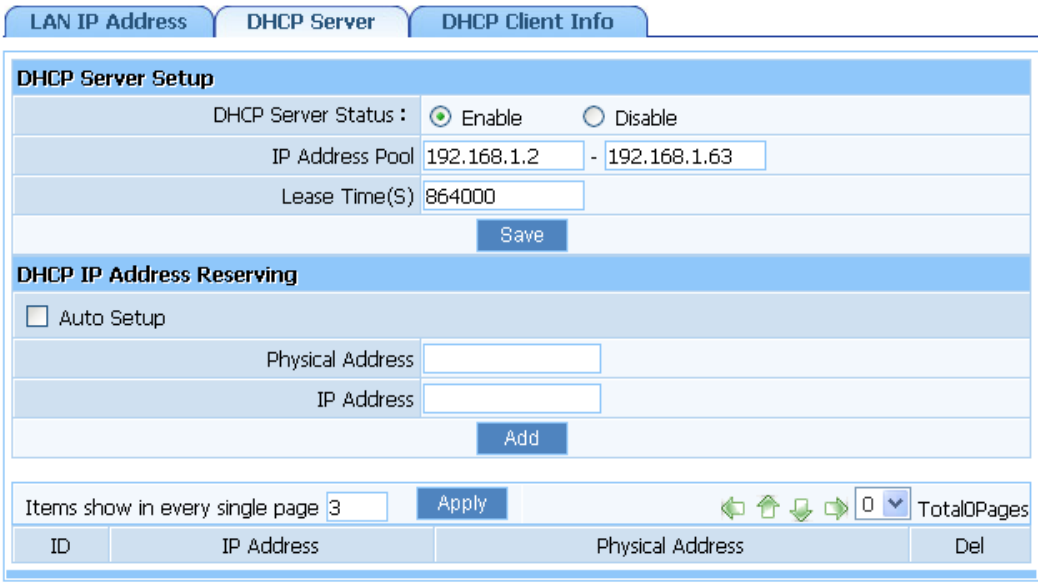


Figure 4-35

- DHCP Server Status: Keep the default setting “Enable”, so router is able to use DHCP function. If a DHCP server has already existed in the network, please select “Disable”.
- IP Address Pool: The IP Address pool is used for allocate IP address by DHCP server; The IP Address pool range is also changeable
- DHCP IP Address Reserving: reserve IP address for designed physical address host. If you want to configure a fixed IP address for some host, please input physical address and IP address, then click add

4.7.3. DHCP Client Info

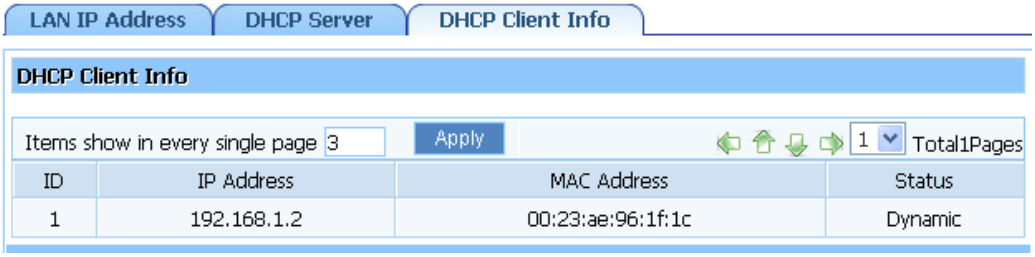


Figure 4-36

Display the state of assigned IP by DHCP Server

4.8. Applications & Game

This item provides configuration items and related templates about optimize games and applications, including “Virtual service”, “DMZ setting”, “UPNP” and “Port Trigger”.

4.8.1. Virtual Service

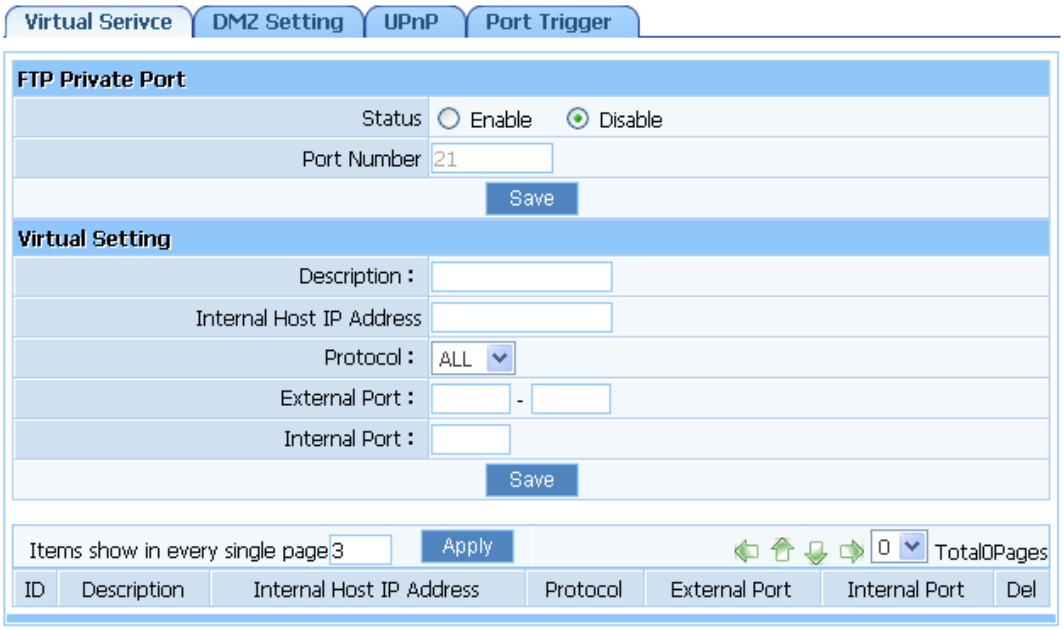


Figure 4-37

Some games, servers, and applications (such as BT, QQ video, Edunkey, Web server) are no longer effect when behind the NAT router, so this item provides function of port mapping from LAN to WAN.

- Description: Describe current virtual server item
- Internal Host IP Address: The “Internal Host IP Address” indicates IP address of the internal host using virtual server
- Protocol: The protocol item supplies several protocols. For example, if you have web server within LAN, you can select the HTTP template then the router will input port number 80 automatically
- External Port: Input an extranet port number (the users in Internet can see these ports)
- Internal Port: Input an intranet port number

4.8.2. DMZ setting

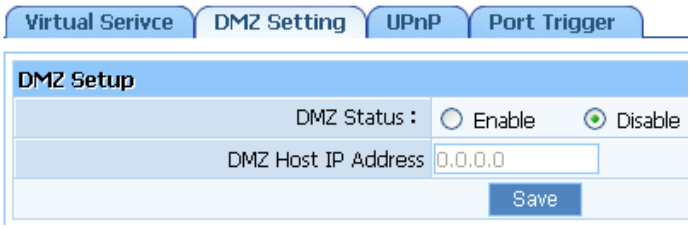


Figure 4-38

DMZ opens all the ports of one computer, exposing the computer to the Internet. So it should only be used for some special-purpose, especial for Internet online games. Using this function you can select ”DMZ” item and input IP address of DMZ host, then click “Save”. For the purpose of security, we suggested that using “Virtual service” instead of “DMZ setting”

4.8.3. UPNP

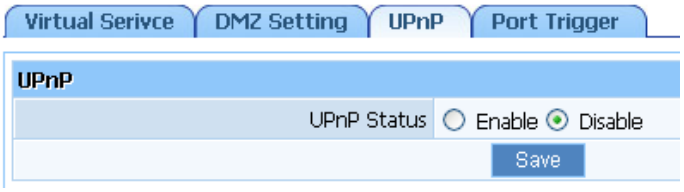


Figure 4-39

The UPnP function supports load Application’s port forward record automatically. Select “Enable” to enable this function

4.8.4. Port Trigger

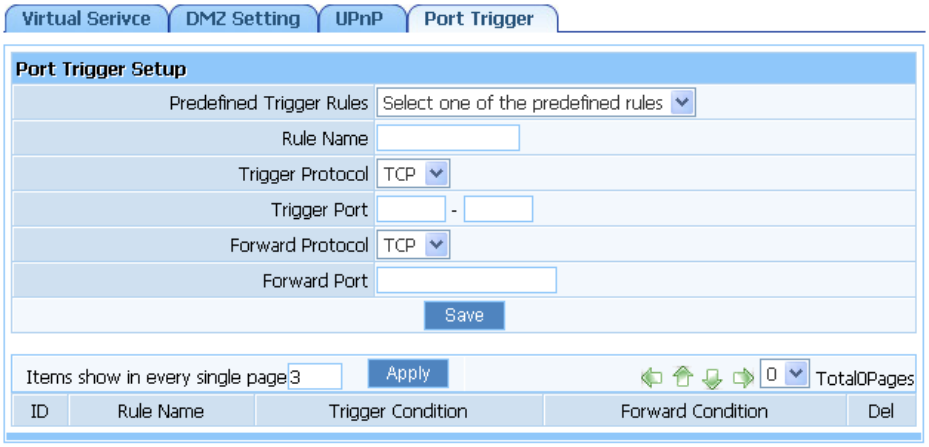


Figure 4-40

Port trigger module dynamically registers virtual server rules when any IP host generates the

packet from the specified trigger protocol and port. Port trigger module use forward protocol type and port number and use the IP address of host that generates the trigger packet when it registers a rule.

- Predefined Trigger Rules: select one of the Predefined Rules
- Rule Name: describe one Predefined Trigger that you will configure
- Trigger Protocol: you can select TCP/UDP
- Trigger Port: you can select a part of ports
- Forward Protocol: you can select TCP/UDP
- Forward Port: you can select a part of ports

4.9. Application gateway

VPN is commonly used for encapsulate and encrypt data across the public network. For VPN tunnel, the router supports IPSEC pass-through, PPTP pass-through and L2TP pass-through

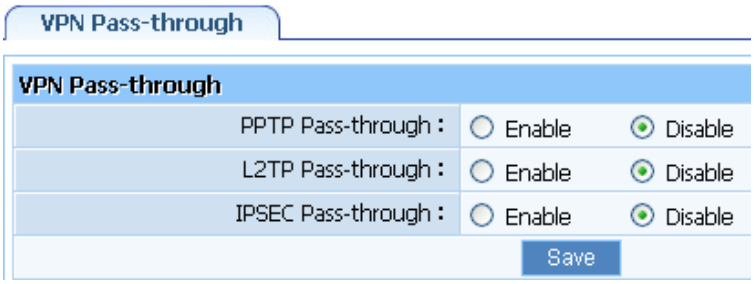


Figure 4-41

- PPTP Pass-through: PPTP means the “Point to Point Tunneling Protocol”, you can select “enable” to allow PPTP pass-through the router
- L2TP Pass-through: L2TP means the “Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol”, you can select “enable” to allow L2TP pass-through the router
- IPSEC Pass-through: IPSEC (Internet Protocol Security) is a suite of protocols used to implement secure exchange; you can select “enable” to allow IPSEC pass-through the router

4.10. DDNS

The DDNS feature allows you using domain name (not IP address) to access Internet. Before you can use this feature, you need to register an account for DDNS service at DDNS service providers, such as “roay.cn”, ”TZO.com”, ”DynDNS”. For more information, you can visit http://www.oray.net/Help

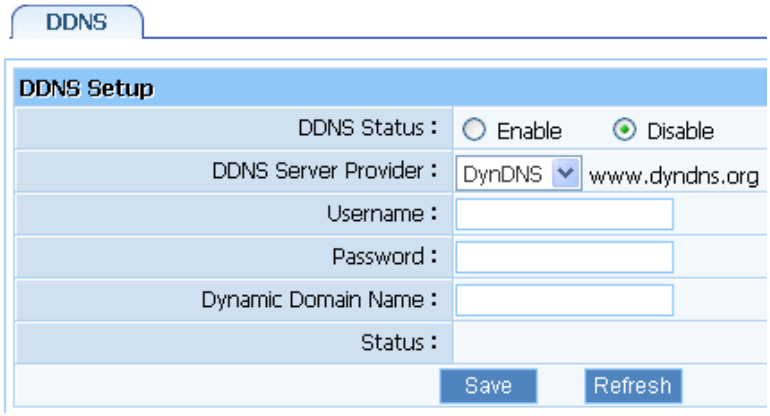


Figure 4-42

- DDNS Status: Current status of DDNS server
- DDNS Server Provider: For example, if you want to use service of "roay.cn", you have to first register and accounts for it. Other DDNS service providers as the same
- Username, Password, Dynamic Domain Name: After register an DDNS account from DDNS service providers, you will get "User Name", "Password", "Dynamic Domain Name", Input information in appropriate field

4.11. Routing

Most of broadband router and wireless router are using NAT mode, so this feature is designed for most common network environment

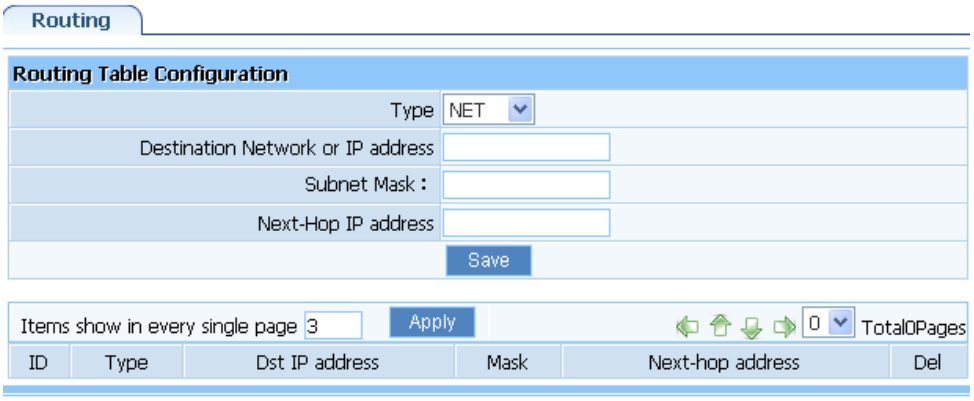


Figure 4-43

- Destination Network or IP Address: Specify a certain destination Network or IP address which static route forward to
- Subnet Mask: Subnet mask is used for distinguish Network portion and Host portion for an IP address
- Next-hop IP Address: This is an IP address of the next-hop device (and also is the gateway address for local host) that allows forwarding data between router and remote network or

host

- Routing Table: You can check out all current route items, click “delete” button to delete an route item existed in routing table

4.12. System management

System management includes password setup, web Setup, upgrade, reboot, restore, WOL and System time

4.12.1. Password setup

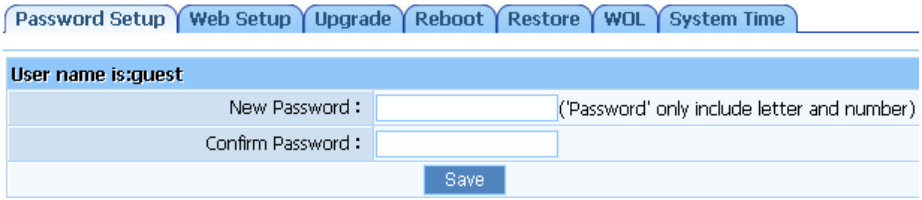


Figure 4-44

The default username/password is guest/guest. To ensure the Router’s security, it is suggested that you change the default password to one of your choice, here enter a new password and then Re-enter it again to confirm your new password. Click “Save” button to save settings

4.12.2. Web Setup

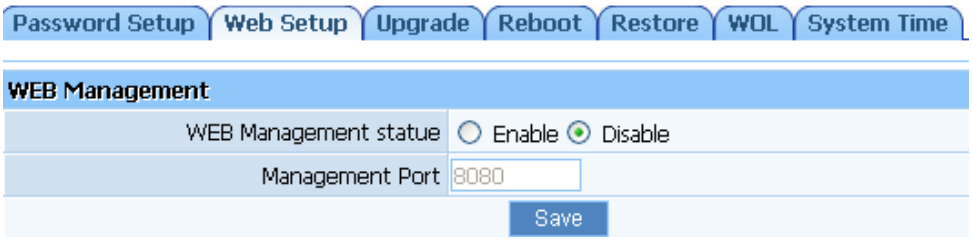


Figure 4-45

WEB Management Status: the default is disable. Router can be accessed on the remote site using “Web setup”. Check the “Management Port” and enter the port number and then press “save” button to enable web management

4.12.3. Upgrade

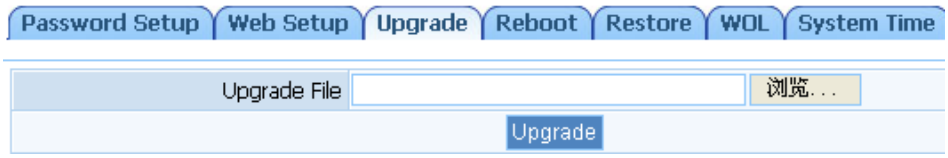


Figure 4-46

Click "Browse..."button and select a File to upgrade, after you have selected the appropriate file, click "Upgrade" button to execute upgrade procedure. Do not cut off the power supply during the process of upgrading

4.12.4. Reboot

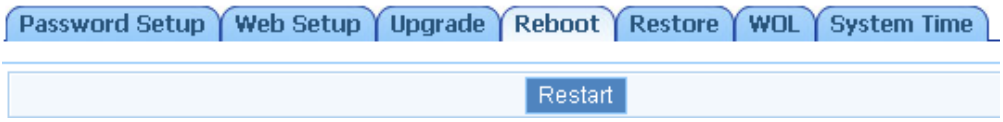


Figure 4-47

Click “Restart” button to restart the router

4.12.5. Restore

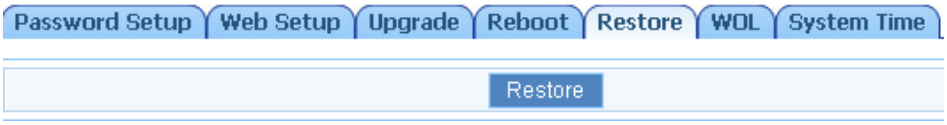


Figure 4-48

Click "Restore" button, the Router will erase all of your settings and replace them with the factory defaults, make sure you have backup current settings before click this button

4.12.6. WOL

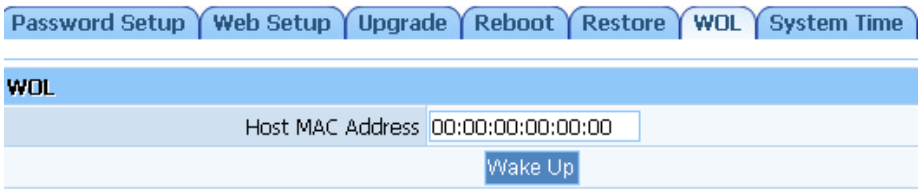


Figure 4-49

Input host MAC address, and then click button of "Wake up" to wake up the target host which in the LAN

4.12.7. System time

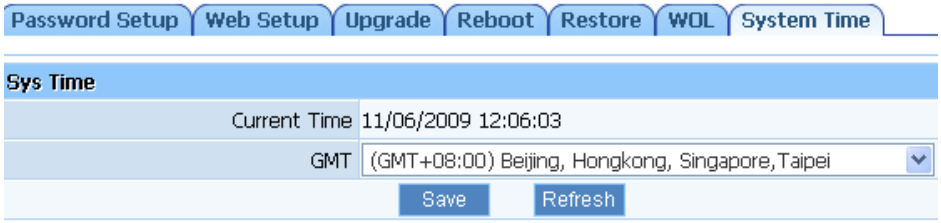


Figure 4-50

You can choose the time server and the time zone for the system time

5. FAQ

1. I cannot access the Web-based Configuration Utility from the Ethernet computer used to configure the router.

- Check that the LAN LED is on. If the LED is not on, verify that the cable for the LAN connection is firmly connected.
- Check whether the computer resides on the same subnet with the router's LAN IP address.
- If the computer acts as a DHCP client, check whether the computer has been assigned an IP address from the DHCP server. If not, you will need to renew the IP address.
- Use the ping command to ping the router's LAN IP address to verify the connection.
- Make sure your browser is not configured to use a proxy server.
- Check that the IP address you entered is correct. If the router's LAN IP address has been changed, you should enter the reassigned IP address instead.

2. I forget Password (Reset the Router without Login)

- Use a pencil to press the button with a pencil when it is working, then leave your hands, it will restore settings to the factory configuration. The default password is **guest**.

3. I have some problems related to Connection with Cable Modem

Please follow the following steps to check the problems:

- Check whether the DSL modem works well or the signal is stable. Normally there will be some indicator lights on the modem, users can check whether the signal is ok or the modem works well from those lights. If not, please contact the ISP.
- Check the front panel of the Router, there are also some indicator lights there. When the physical connection is correct, the Power light and the CPU light should be solid; the WAN light should be blinking. If you use your computer, the corresponding LAN port light should be blinking too. If not, please check whether the cables work or not.
- Repeat the steps in **WAN Setup** Connect with Internet through DSL Modem.

4. I can browse the router's Web-based Configuration Utility but cannot access the Internet.

- Check if the WAN LED is ON. If not, verify that the physical connection between the router and the DSL/Cable modem is firmly connected. Also ensure the DSL/Cable modem is working properly.
- If WAN LED is ON, open the System Overview page of the Web configuration utility and check the status group to see if the router' s WAN port has successfully obtained an IP

address.

- Make sure you are using the correction method (Dynamic IP Address, PPPoE, or Static IP) as required by the ISP. Also ensure you have entered the correct settings provided by the ISP.
- For cable users, if your ISP requires a registered Ethernet card MAC address, make sure you have cloned the network adapter' s MAC address to the WAN port of the router. (See the **MAC Address** field in **WAN Setup**.)

5. My wireless client cannot communicate with another Ethernet computer.

- Ensure the wireless adapter functions properly. You may open the Device Manager in Windows to see if the adapter is properly installed.
- Make sure the wireless client uses the same SSID and security settings (if enabled) as the Wireless 802.11b/g/n 150Mbps Broadband Router.
- Ensure that the wireless adapter's TCP/IP settings are correct as required by your network administrator.
- If you are using a 802.11b wireless adapter, and check that the **802.11G** Mode item in **Wireless Basic Setting** page, is not configured to use 802.11G Performance.
- Use the ping command to verify that the wireless client is able to communicate with the router's LAN port and with the remote computer. If the wireless client can successfully ping the router' s LAN port but fails to ping the remote computer, then verify the TCP/IP settings of the remote computer.